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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1914 SEVENTY-NINTH YEAR, NO. 26

PEACE PARLEY TO CONTINUE WEEK LONGER

New Hope Built on Break Between Carranza and Villa — President Optimistic.

BUT for the action of President Wilson, the end of the past week would have seen the final adjournment of the peace conference at Niagara Falls. The change was brought about through the visit of Minister Naon to Washington, where he conferred with the President and Secretary Bryan. Dr. Naon returned to Niagara Falls Saturday evening with a fresh supply of optimism. Another week, and perhaps two, will be spent in an endeavor to bring about some sort of peaceful settlement of affairs in Mexico.

President Wilson authorized the statement Saturday that the outlook for the success of mediation was more hopeful than ever. Secretary Bryan also declared that hopes for success were by no means abandoned, despite the apparent deadlock at Niagara falls.

* * *

Break Between Rebels.

Developments in the ranks of the constitutionalists, chiefly the break between General Carranza and General Villa over military operations against the Huerta government, were supposed to have paved the way for an opening of the deadlock. The United States, it was said, took the position that the opportunity was presented for giving the whole people of Mexico a chance for advancement, and that, irrespective of personal ambitions, leaders of all factions could be brought to reason on that basis.

The determination which seems to have been reached is to keep the mediation board from formal adjournment while the search is continued for a person eligible for provisional president. There is reason to believe that the friction between Carranza and Villa and the report that General Huerta intends to retire in favor of Pedro Lascurian before the proceedings reached a conclusion, affected the mediators in their desire to have the conference remain in session longer.

* * *

Villa Makes Ally President.

Saturday the Huerta delegates to the Niagara Falls conference received from the consul of their government at El Paso, Texas, a telegram saying that General Villa had addressed to the American people a statement declaring that he had proclaimed Felipe Angeles provisional president of Mexico.

General Angeles was secretary of war in General Carranza's cabinet, but a press dispatch from Saltillo reported that Carranza deposed him a few days ago for disobedience to orders. He was a strong partisan of Villa and general in Villa's army before being made secretary of war. He was one of 14 signers of a protest against Carranza when Villa resigned ten days ago.

* * *

Maderos Back Villa.

A general of the federal army under Madero, Angeles was the only federal officer of prominence to remain loyal to Madero during Huerta's uprising at Mexico City. He escaped then, joined Carranza's revolution and begged to be given a place in the constitutionalist army.

With Raoul Madero, brother of the slain president, General Angeles is now with Villa.

In the present division of the Carranza and Villa elements this is taken as significant, as it is believed to place the power of the Madero family on the side of Villa.

The Mexican consul's telegram also said that intercepted private messages at Juarez showed the reports of an amicable adjustment of the differences between Carranza and Villa were not true.

Word had reached the consul that Carranza was sending a force of 8,000 men into the state of Sonora to depose Governor Maytorena, with whom Carranza had differences.

* * *

Chiefs Plan Move.

Word was received Saturday from Oriztlan, Hidalgo, that 20 chiefs had met in that place and arranged for a campaign in the central Mexican states. They sent their respects to Gen. Carranza and asked for instructions.

It was stated that 30,000 men under Gen. Gonzales are being mobilized for the campaign to the south and that several detachments had left for San Luis Potosi.

It was reported here that Gen. Manuel Chao, former governor of Chihuahua, who was replaced by Gen. Villa, had been executed by Villa's orders.

Reports from the United States that General Carranza was about to flee to the border were denied as absurd at the general's headquarters, Saltillo. It was here, a few days ago, that he moved into a permanent home, with his wife and two daughters.

* * *

No Suspension of War.

From Saltillo, Saturday, word was sent out that there will be no suspension of hostilities between the constitutionalist forces and the forces of Huerta. That is to be the substance of the note which the mediators at Niagara Falls were expected to receive early this week. After a long conference with his advisors, General Carranza reached the decision that the request of the mediators could not be granted.

This announcement could occasion little surprise. At no time has it been thought probable that the constitutionalists would quit fighting pending negotiations.

* * *

Proclaim New Amendment.

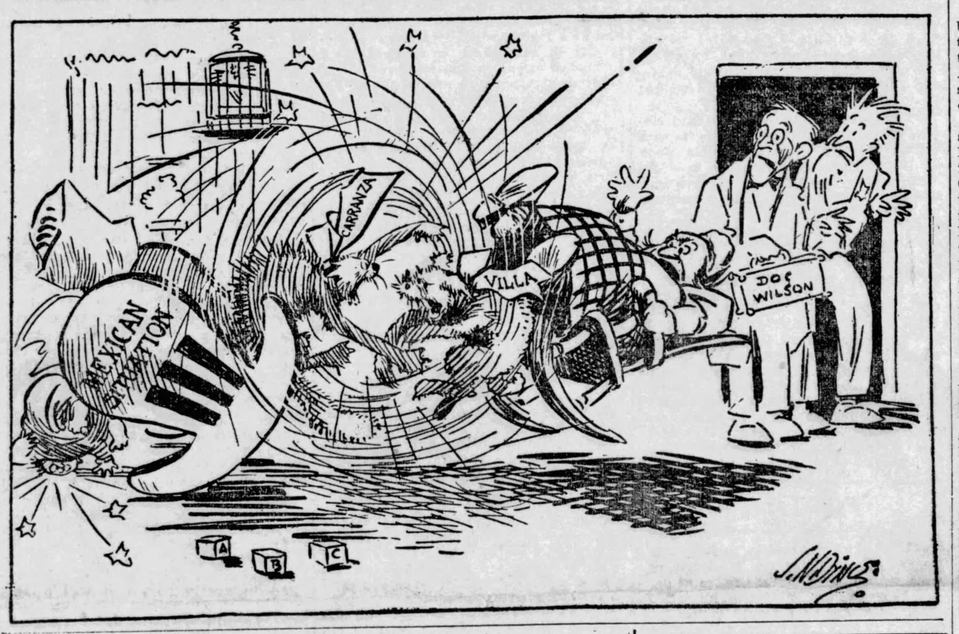
The proclamation of the amendment to the Mexican constitution recently adopted by congress, by which a new territorial division of the government was established, was issued in Mexico City Saturday morning with the traditional military ceremony.

The governor of the federal district and the members of the city council, accompanied by a large body of cavalry and infantry marched through the main streets with bands playing.

The proclamation divides Chihuahua into three entities, to be known as the state of Chihuahua in the center, the territory of Bravo in the north, and the territory of Jiminez in the south. Morelos is deprived of its statehood and made into a territory.

A NEW COMPLICATION IN THE NURSERY

From the Des Moines Register and Leader.



PUPILS MAKE NO PROGRESS

Educator Attributes Cause to Failure to Adapt Training.

There are many schools in the country in which less than 20 per cent of the pupils are making progress, according to S. A. Courtis, a Detroit educational expert. Mr. Courtis outlined the results of scientific educational tests in schools of the United States, which support the contention that educational methods now in common use are inefficient. The chief cause, in Mr. Courtis' opinion, is failure to adapt teaching to individual differences in the powers and capacity of children.

Fashions Cause Loss.

Switzerland's embroidery trade suffered a loss of nearly $2,000,000 last year because of fashion's decree that soft, clinging materials shall be worn.

Lower Production in Petroleum Field

Washington, June 18.—Production of petroleum in the Appalachian oil field declined 1.72 per cent or 452,876 barrels in 1913, compared with 1912. Figures by the geological survey today show that the total output in 1913, was 25,885,640 barrels, against 26,338,516 barrels in the preceding year. The value of the product, however, was $63,619,677, an increase of 48.58 per cent over 1912. The average price per barrel increased from $1.63 in 1912, to $2.46 in 1913.

The increase in the price of petroleum, which began at the end of 1912, resulted in stimulating drilling activity in all the Appalachian states, which embrace New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky. New York's production increased 3.21 per cent or from 874,128 barrels in 1912 to 902,211 barrels in 1913. The total value showed a phenomenal increase, being $2,169,357 in 1913, compared with $1,401,880 in 1912, or 54.75 per cent.

Similar conditions prevailed in Pennsylvania, where the total output was 7,927,137, compared with 7,837,948 barrels. The total value was $19,716,148, compared with $12,886,752 in 1912.

Ohio's production declined from 8,969,007 barrels to 8,781,468, or about 2.09 per cent, but the value increased from 45.1 per cent, or from $12,085,998 to $17,538,452.

West Virginia's output was 11,567,299 in 1913, against 12,128,962 in 1912, a decline of 4.63 per cent.

Kentucky's output increased from 484,368 barrels to 524,568 barrels in 1913, a gain of 8.3 per cent, while the total value increased from $424,842 to $675,748, or 59.06 per cent.

Half Billion for Farmers of Country

Washington, June 18,—Comptroller of the Currency Williams estimates that about $500,000,000 in national banks throughout the United States is available for farm mortgage loans under the provision of the federal reserve act, making it possible for national banking associations to lend money on improved farm lands.

The estimate of Comptroller Williams is based on reports showing the capital stock and surplus of national banks to be $1,777,000,000. Twenty-five per cent. of this amount, or $444,250,000, is available for farm loans. Furthermore, the federal reserve act provides that national banks may grant farm loans up to 33 1-3 per cent. of their time deposits. Banks with large deposits will be able to far exceed the sum they could lend farms under the 25 per cent. clause, and the estimate of Mr. Williams is believed to be conservative.

Farm loans under this act are not to be made for longer than five years and the amount of each loan is not to exceed 50 per cent. of the actual value of the farm offered as security.

Old Leather Valuable.

Old leather material, which finds its way into the waste pile, is extremely valuable and returns to our homes in many other shapes. It is soaked in water to remove the dirt, all the nails and threads are picked out, and the leather is reduced to a thick pulp, from which wall papers, screens, etc., are made. The finer the original quality of leather the better it takes the bronze and old gold of the designs which make these hangings things of beauty. Bookbinders and framemakers also know the value of this pulp, and carriage builders press it into sheets.

AMERICANS EMPTY HUGE COFFEE POT

Importations for Year 1913 Amount to 852,529,498 Pounds.

During the year 1913 the United States imported 852,529,498 pounds of coffee having an entry value of nearly $105,000,000. To the average reader this may not appear very startling, but a little calculation will bring to mind the significance of these figures. One pound of finely ground coffee will make no less than three gallons of a reasonably strong beverage.

Our 1913 imports, therefore, made at least 2,557,500,000 gallons. A standard gallon contains 231 cubic inches, or, putting it a little differently, would fill a cylindrrical coffee pot seven inches in diameter and six inches high. The coffee imported in 1913, therefore, would fill a cylinder 7 inches in diameter and 242,188 miles high. Could such a cylinder be erected, it would be necessary to take care not to build it in the direction of the moon's orbit around the earth, for that satellite's average distance from out planet being but 238,850, miles, it might knock off from the top of our extended coffee pot some 3,388 miles.

Some Coffee Drinkers.

Were the cylinder flexible and the base well anchored, however, it might topple over and wrap itself nearly 10 times around the earth at the equator. All of which is mentioned merely to show that we drink some coffee in this country.

Over two-thirds of the coffee consumed in the United States comes from Brazil. Our imports from that country in 1913 amounted to something over 625,000,000 pounds, having a value at the ports of entry of $73,650,430. It is no doubt owing to this fact that the Pan-American Union, Washington, D. C., publishes in its latest descriptive pamphlet on Brazil an interesting sketch of coffee and its cultivation. In this account it is stated that coffee derives its name from the city of Kaffa, in Abyssinia, in which country it is believed that the coffee tree originated. Its botanical name is Coffea Arabica, because it was first cultivated in Arabia and exploited in its present day use.

A natural coffee plant grows into a tree 14 to 18 feet high, having a long and slender trunk without limbs on the lower part. The plant has numerous thin roots growing deep into the earth, and one central or tap root going straight down and almost as long as the tree is high. When cultivated, however, the plant is generally not allowed to grow beyond six feet in poor and eight feet in rich soil, in order to facilitate its cultivation and the gathering of the crop.

Fine Perfume in Buds

Healthy coffee trees produce in the exilla of each leaf from 12 to 16 buds, which in flowering have an exquisite perfume. These flowers become dark and wither and fall off in two or three days, leaving groups of seeds on the small stems. These in turn grow into the coffee berries, which closely resemble dark red cherries. Each berry contains two seeds, growing face to face, and these are the coffee beans of commerce.

The plant flourishes best in well-watered regions, in a subtropical climate at an elevation of 1,500 to 5,000 feet, and in a rich soil. All these elements are found in perfection in Brazil, especially in the four states of Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Espirito Santo and Minas Geraes, whose combined areas cover about one-eighth of the vast domain of the republic. This section produces about four-fifths of the world's supply of coffee.

First Coffeehouse in 1652.

The practice of coffee drinking encountered for a long time the opposition of sovereigns and strait-laced society, partly on political, partly on religious grounds, but in spite of that it made its way slowly across the Old World from Arabia, through Asia Minor, northern Africa and Turkey.

The first coffeehouse was opened in London in 1652, and about the same time Paris took up the habit. The first coffee grown in Europe was the result of experiments by French and Dutch botanists. The Dutch introduced it into Java, while the French brought it into the West Indies.

A Portuguese, Joao Alberto Castello Branco, is said to have planted the first coffee tree in Rio de Janeiro in 1760, and from this small beginning has developed the greatest industry of the country—for Brazil, thanks to climate, soil, and similar factors, has become the greatest coffee producer of the world.

NEW MONEY WILL COME OUT SOON

Federal Reserve Banks to Start With Distinctive Paper Bills.

Millions of dollars' worth of paper money of a new type will be put into circulation upon the establishment of the Federal Reserve Banks within the next few weeks.

Under the federal reserve bank act each of the 12 federal reserve banks will receive advances from the federal reserve board in the form of federal reserve notes, a distinctly new sort of paper money.

Commercial paper will be the collateral advanced by the various banks as security for these notes.

Comptroller of the Currency Williams has samples of this new paper money now under consideration. At his request Joseph E. Ralph, director of the bureau of engraving and printing, prepared notes of $5, $10, $20, $50 and $100 denominations and these have been submitted to Secretary McAdoo.

It is not likely, however, that the samples will be officially accepted until the members of the federal reserve board have been confirmed by the senate and can confer with Secretary McAdoo and Comptroller Williams concerning the new notes.

Cannot Estimate Amount.

At present no official of the treasury department is able to make any estimate of the amount of federal reserve notes which will probably be put into circulation this year.

Federal reserve banks are required, under the new law, to keep gold reserves of not less than 40 per cent against federal reserve notes in actual circulation. The amount of these notes required by the federal reserve banks will depend largely on the amount of money required by member banks for the rediscounting of commercial paper.

Last year at harvest time Secretary McAdoo permitted banks in the west and south to borrow money on commercial paper, and about $37,000,000 was loaned. The immediate demand for federal reserve notes probably will be far in excess of that sum, as the harvest loans were limited to the farming sections, while the entire United States will draw on the federal reserve board for money to rediscount agricultural, industrial and commercial paper.

Money Was Limited.

The money for harvest emergencies was limited to 28 states and none of it went to New York and New England.

The new five-dollar note submitted by Mr. Ralph is typical of agriculture. The portrait on the face of the note is Lincoln's, and the back shows a harvesting machine and allegorical figures typical of farming.

The ten-dollar note bears a portrait of Cleveland and a manufacturing scene. The twenty-dollar bears Jackson's portrait, and is typical of commerce, having a steamship, train and mediums of trade on the back.

Grant's picture is shown on the fifty-dollar note, and Franklin's portrait decorates the $100 bill. Both of these larger bills are typical of the arts. All the bills will be printed in green ink on the back, while black ink will be used on the faces.

For some time the treasury department has been anxious to make all paper money uniform. At present different portraits appear on different sorts of paper money of the same denomination.

May Be Used on All.

It is likely that the portraits selected for use on the federal reserve notes also will be used on other paper money.

So in the future all bank notes, gold certificates, silver certificates and federal reserve notes of five-dollar denomination will probably bear Lincoln's portrait, and so on through the series up to $100.

Comptroller of the Treasury Downey has decided that the federal reserve board, after it comes into existence, must immediately levy an assessment upon member banks to defray the salaries of board members and employes.

An appropriation of $100,000, much of which is still unexpended, was made for the use of the organization committee which has set up the new banking system, but Mr. Downey held that money was set aside especially for organization, and cannot be utilized by the board after it is regularly organized.

Metals at Absolute Zero.

Professor Dean has recently published some interesting observations on the behavior of metals at the absolute zero of temperature. The infinite electrical conductivity of metals at absolute zero, which has been rendered very probable by the work of Kamerling Onnes, is explained if we assume that the distribution of molecules at the lowest temperatures is perfectly regular, so that the displacement of electrons along certain lines encounters no resistance. By increasing the temperature the molecules are set in a state of thermal agitation and the free path of the electrons is reduced; whence, the electric conductivity is reduced also. It appears probable that temperature variation affects only the mean free path and not the number of electrons and their mean velocity.

Beautifying Water Fronts.

Cities along the Mississippi river from Keokuk to Memphis are said to be vying with one another in beautifying their water fronts. According to a newspaper of the region, river walls and driveways, flower beds and shady promenades now grace the landings of the more progressive river cities in Missouri and Illinois.

Claim Old Treaty Rights.

A treaty dated 1797, sanctioned by the senate and signed by the President giving the Indians perpetual rights to fish and hunt in Eighteen Mile creek, near Buffalo, was successfully used by three Seneca Indians in the supreme court as a defense against the charge that they were illegally fishing there.

Tarzan of the Apes

by Edgar Rice Burroughs

(Norman Bean)

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CHAPTER V.—(Continued.)

His wild scream was not a warning, but instead was meant to freeze his poor victims in a paralysis of terror for the tiny fraction of an instant, which would suffice for his mighty claws to sink into their soft flesh and hold them beyond peradventure of escape.

In so far as the ape was concerned Sabor reasoned correctly. The little fellow crouched trembling just an instant, but that instant was quite long enough to prove his undoing.

Not so, however, with Tarzan, the man-child. His life amidst the dangers of the jungle had taught him to meet emergencies with self-confidence, and his higher intelligence resulted in a quickness of mental action far beyond the powers of the apes.

So the scream of Sabor, the tiger, galvanized the brain and muscles of little Tarzan into instant action.

Before him lay the deep waters of the little lake, behind him certain death; a cruel death beneath tearing claw and rending fangs.

Tarzan had always hated water except as a medium for quenching his thirst. He hated it because he connected it with the chill and discomfort of the torrential rains, and he feared it for the thunder and lightning and wind which accompanied it.

The deep waters of the lake he had been taught by his wild mother to avoid, and further, had he not seen little Neeta sink beneath its quiet surface only a few short weeks before never to return to the tribe?

But of the two evils his quick mind chose the lesser, and before the great beast had covered half his leap Tarzan felt the chill waters close above his head.

He could not swim, and the water was very deep; but still he lost no particle of that self-confidence and resourcefulness which were the badges of his superior being.

Rapidly he moved his hands and feet in an attempt to scramble upward, and, possibly more by chance than design, he fell into the stroke that a dog uses when swimming, so that within a few seconds his nose was above water and he found that he could keep it there by continuing his strokes, and also make progress through the water.

He was much surprised and pleased with his new acquirement which had been so suddenly thrust upon him, but he had no time for thinking much upon it.

He was now swimming parallel to the bank, and there he saw the cruel beast that would have seized him crouching upon the still form of his playmate.

The tiger was intently watching Tarzan, evidently expecting him to return to shore; but this the boy had no intention of doing.

Instead he raised his voice in the call of distress common to his tribe, adding to it the warning which would prevent would-be rescuers from running into the clutches of Sabor.

Almost immediately there came an answer from the distance, and presently forty or fifty great apes swung rapidly and majestically through the trees toward the scenes of tragedy.

In the van was Kala, for she had recognized the tones of her best-beloved, and with her was the mother of the little ape who lay dead beneath cruel Sabor.

Though more powerful and better equipped for fighting than the apes, the tiger had no desire to meet these enraged adults, and with a snarl of hatred he sprang quickly into the brush and disappeared.

Tarzan now swam to shore and clambered quickly upon dry land. The feeling of freshness and exhilaration which the cool waters had imparted to him, filled his being with grateful surprise, and ever after he lost no opportunity to take a daily plunge in lake or stream or ocean when it was possible to do so.

For a long time Kala could not accustom herself to the sight for though her people could swim when forced to it, they did not like to enter water, and never did so voluntarily.

The adventure with the tiger gave Tarzan food for pleasurable memories, for it was such affairs which broke the monotony of his daily life, which otherwise would have been but a dull round of searching for food, eating, and sleeping.

The tribe to which he belonged roamed a tract extending, roughly, twenty-five miles along the seacoast and some fifty miles inland. This they traversed almost continually, seldom remaining long in one locality but as they moved through the trees with great speed they often covered the territory in a very few days. Again they would remain for months in the same locality.

Much depended upon food supply climatic conditions, and the prevalence of animals of the more dangerous species; though Kerchak often led them on long marches for no other reason than that he had tired of remaining in the same place.

At night they slept where darkness overtook them, lying upon the ground, and sometimes covering their heads, and more seldom their bodies, with the great leaves of the elephant's ear. Two or three might lie cuddled in each other's arms for additional warmth if the night were chill, and thus Tarzan had slept in Kala's arms nightly for all these years.

That the huge, fierce brute loved this child of another race is beyond question, and he, too, gave to the great, hairy beast all the affection that would have belonged to his fair young mother had she lived.

When he was disobedient she cuffed him, it is true, but she was never cruel to him, and was more often caressing than chastising him.

Tublat, her husband, always hated Tarzan, and on several occasions had come near ending his youthful career.

Tarzan on his part never lost an opportunity to show that he fully reciprocated his foster-father's sentiments, and whenever he could safely annoy him or make faces at him or hurl insults upon him from the safety of his mother's arms or the slender branches of the higher trees, he did so.

His superior intelligence and cunning permitted him to invent a thousand diabolical tricks to add to the burdens of Tublat's life.

Early in his boyhood he had learned to form ropes by twisting and tying long grasses together, and with these he was forever tripping Tublat or attempting to hang him from some overhanging branch.

By constant playing and experimenting with these he learned to tie rude knots, and make sliding nooses, and with these he and the younger apes amused themselves. What Tarzan did they tried to do also, but he alone originated and became proficient.

One day while playing thus Tarzan had thrown his rope at one of his fleeing companions, retaining the other end in his grasp. By accident the noose fell squarely about the running ape's neck, bringing him to a sudden and surprising halt.

Ah, here was a new game, a fine game, thought Tarzan, and immediately he attempted to repeat the trick. And thus, by painstaking and continued practice, he learned the art of roping.

Now, indeed, was the life of Tublat a living nightmare. In sleep, upon the march, night or day, he never knew when that quiet noose would slip about his neck and nearly choke the life out of him. Kala punished, Tublat swore dire vengeance, and old Kerchak took notice and warned and threatened; but all to no avail.

Tarzan defied them all, and the thin, strong noose continued to settle about Tulbat's neck whenever he least expected it. The other apes derived unlimited amusement from Tublat's discomfiture, for Broken-Nose was a disagreeable old fellow, whom no one liked, anyway.

In Tarzan's clever little mind many thoughts revolved, and back of these was his divine power of reason.

If he could catch his fellow apes with his long arm of many grasses, why not Sabor, the tiger??

It was the germ of a thought, which, however, was destined to mull round in his conscious and subconscious minds until it resulted in magnificent achievement.

But that came in later years.

CHAPTER VI.

Jungle Battles.

The wanderings of the tribe brought them often near the closed and silent cabin by the little landlocked harbor. To Tarzan this was always a source of never-ending mystery and pleasure.

He would peek into the curtained windows, or, climbing upon the roof, peer down the black depths of the chimney in vain endeavor to solve the unknown wonders that lay within those strong walls.

His little childish imagination pictured wonderful creatures within, and the very impossibility of forcing entrance added a thousandfold to his desire to do so.

He would clamber about the roof and windows for hours attempting to discover means of ingress, but to the door he paid little attention, for this was apparently as solid as the walls.

It was in the next visit to the vicinity following the adventure with old Sabor that, as he approached the cabin, Tarzan noticed that from a distance the door appeared as though an independent part of the wall in which it was set, and for the first time it occurred to him that this might prove the means of entrance which had so long eluded him.

He was alone, as was often the case when he visited the cabin. The apes had no love for it, the story of the thunder-stick, having lost nothing in the telling during these ten years, had quite surrounded the white man's deserted cabin with an atmosphere of weirdness and terror for the simians.

The story of his own connection with the cabin had never been told him, for the language of the apes has few words, and so they could talk but little of what they had seen in the cabin, for they had no words accurately to de-

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

THE CASE OF JENNIE BRICE,

By Mary Roberts Rinehart

(Copyright, 1913, Bobbs-Merrill Co.)

CHAPTER IX.—(Continued.)

That was on Tuesday. Jennie Brice had been missing nine days. In all that time, although she was cast for the piece at the theatre that week, no one there had heard from her. Her relatives had had no word. She had gone away, if she had gone, on a cold March night, in a striped black and white dress with a red collar, and a red and black hat, without her fur coat, which she had worn all winter. She had gone very early in the morning, or during the night. How had she gone? Mr. Ladley said he had rowed her to Federal street at 6:30 and had brought the boat back. After they had quarreled violently all night, and when she was leaving him, wouldn't he have allowed her to take herself away? Besides, the police had found no trace of her on an early train. And then at daylight, between 5 and 6, my own brother had seen a woman with Mr. Howell, a woman who might have been Jennie Brice. But if it was, why did not Mr. Howell say so?

Mr. Ladley claimed she was hiding, in revenge. But Jennie Brice was not that sort of woman; there was something big about her, something that is found often in large women—a lack of spite. She was not petty or malicious. Her faults, like her virtues, were for all to see.

In spite of the failure to identify the body, Mr. Ladley was arrested that night, Tuesday, and this time it was for murder. I know now that the police were taking long chances. They had no strong motive for the crime. As Mr. Holcombe said, they had provocation, but not motive, which is different. They had opportunity, and they had a lot of straggling links of clues, which in the total made a fair chain of circumstantial evidence. But that was all.

That is the way the case stood on Tuesday night, March 19.

Mr. Ladley was taken away at 9 o'clock. He was perfectly cool, asked me to help him pack a suit case, and whistled while it was being done. He requested to be allowed to walk to the jail, and went quietly, with a detective on one side and I think a sheriff's officer on the other.

Just before he left, he asked for a word or two with me, and when he paid his bill up to date, and gave me an extra dollar for taking care of Peter, I was almost overcome. He took the manuscript of his play with him, and I remember his asking if he could have any typing done in the jail. I had never seen a man arrested for murder before, but I think he was probably the coolest suspect the officers had ever seen. They hardly knew what to make of it.

Mr. Reynolds and I had a cup of tea after all the excitement, and were sitting at the dining room table drinking it, when the bell rang. It was Mr. Howell. He half staggered into the hall when I opened the door, and was for going into the parlor bedroom without a word.

"Mr. Ladley's gone, if you want him," I said. I thought his face cleared.

"Gone!" he said. "Where?"

"To jail."

He did not reply at once. He stood there, tapping the palm of one hand with the forefinger of the other. He was dirty and unshaven. His clothes looked as if he had been sleeping in them.

"So they've got him!" he muttered finally, and turning, was about to go out the front door without another word, but I caught his arm.

"You're sick, Mr. Howell," I said. "You'd better not go out just yet."

"Oh, I'm all right." He took his handkerchief out and wiped his face. I saw that his hands were shaking.

"Come back and have a cup of tea, and a slice of home-made bread."

He hesitated and looked at his watch. "I'll do it, Mrs. Pitman," he said. "I suppose I'd better throw a little fuel into this engine of mine. It's been going hard for several days."

He ate like a wolf. I cut half a loaf into slices for him, and he drank the rest of the tea. Mr. Reynolds creaked up to bed and left him still eating, and me still cutting and spreading. Now that I had a chance to see him, I was shocked. The rims of his eyes were red, his collar was black, and his hair hung over his forehead. But when he finally sat back and looked at me, his color was better.

"So they've canned him!" he said.

"Time enough, too," said I.

He leaned forward and put both his elbows on the table. "Mrs. Pitman," he said earnestly, "I don't like him any more than you do. But he never killed that woman."

"Somebody killed her."

"How do you know? How do you know she is dead?"

Well, I didn't, of course—I only felt it.

"The police haven't even proved a crime. They can't hold a man for a supposititious murder."

"Perhaps they can't but they're doing it," I retorted. "If the woman's alive, she won't let him hang."

"I'm not so sure of that," he said

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

Abe Martin

Riches don't need wings as long as we have tourin' cars.

About th' worst mistake Huerta has made wuz havin' his photograph taken.

The Case of Jennie Brice

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

heavily, and got up. He looked in the little mirror over the sideboard, and brushed back his hair. "I look bad enough," he said, "but I feel worse. Well, you've saved my life, Mrs. Pitman. Thank you."

"How is my—how is Miss Harvey?" I asked, as we started out. He turned and smiled at me in his boyish way.

"The best ever!" he said. "I haven't seen her for days, and it seems like centuries. She—she is the only girl in the world for me, Mrs. Pitman, although I—" He stopped and drew a long breath. "She is beautiful, isn't she?"

"Very beautiful," I answered. "Her mother was always—"

"Her mother!" He looked at me curiously.

"I knew her mother years ago," I said, putting the best face on my mistake that I could.

"Then I'll remember you to her, if she ever allows me to see her again. Just now I'm persona non grata."

"If you'll do the kindly thing, Mr. Howell," I said, "you'll forget me to her."

He looked into my eyes and then thrust out his hand.

"All right," he said. "I'll not ask any questions. I guess there are some curious stories hidden in these old houses."

Peter hobbled to the front door with him. He had not gone so far as the parlor once while Mr. Ladley was in the house.

They had had a sale of spring flowers at the store that day, and Mr. Reynolds had brought me a pot of white tulips. That night I hung my mother's picture over the mantel in the dining room, and put the tulips beneath it. It gave me a feeling of comfort; I had never seen my mother's grave, or put flowers on it.

CHAPTER X

I have said before that I do not know anything about the law. I believe that the Ladley case was unusual in several ways. Mr. Ladley had once been well known in New York among the people who frequent the theatres, and Jennie Brice was even better known. A good many lawyers, I believe, said that the police had not a leg to stand on, and I know the case was watched with much interest by the legal profession. People wrote letters to the newspapers, protesting against Mr. Ladley being held. And I believe the district attorney, in taking him before the grand jury, hardly hoped to make a case.

But he did, to his own surprise, I fancy, and the trial was set for May. But in the meantime, many curious things happened.

In the first place, the week following Mr. Ladley's arrest my house was filled up with eight or ten members of a company from the Gaiety theatre, very cheerful and jolly, and well behaved. Three men, I think, and the rest girls. One of the men was named Bellows, John Bellows, and it turned out that he had known Jennie Brice very well.

From the moment he learned that, Mr. Holcomb hardly left him. He walked to the theatre with him and waited to walk home again. He took him out to restaurants and for long street car rides in the mornings, and on the last night of their stay, Saturday, they got gloriously drunk together—Mr. Holcomb, no doubt, in his character of Ladley—and came reeling in at 3 in the morning, singing. Mr. Holcombe was very sick the next day, but by Monday he was all right, and he called me into the room.

"We've got him, Mrs. Pitman," he said, looking mottled but cheerful. "As sure as God made little fishes, we've got him." That was all he would say, however. It seemed he was going to New York, and might be gone for a month. "I've no family," he said, "and enough money to keep me. If I find my relaxation in hunting down criminals, it's a harmless and cheap amusement, and it's my own business."

He went away that night, and I must admit I missed him. I rented the parlor bedroom the next day to a schoolteacher and I found the periscope affair very handy. I could see just how much gas she used; and although the notice on each door forbids cooking and washing in rooms, I found she was doing both; making coffee and boiling an egg in the morning, and rubbing out stockings and handkerchiefs in her wash-bowl. I'd much rather have men as boarders than women. The women are always lighting alcohol lamps on the bureau, and wanting the bed turned into a cozy corner so they can see their gentlemen friends in their rooms.

Well, with Mr. Holcombe gone and Mr. Reynolds busy all day and half the night getting out the summer silks and preparing for remnant day, and with Mr. Ladley in jail and Lida out of the city—for I saw in the papers that she was not well, and her mother had taken her to Bermuda—I had a good bit of time on my hands. And so I got in the habit of thinking things over, and trying to draw conclusions, as I had seen Mr. Holcombe do. I would sit down and write things out as they happened, and study them over, and especially I worried over how we could have found a slip of paper in Mr. Ladley's room with a list, almost exact, of the things we had discovered there. I used to read it over, "rope, knife shoe, towel, Horn—" and get more and more bewildered. "Horn"—might have been a town, or it might not have been. There was such a town, according to Mr. Graves, but apparently he had made nothing of it. Was it a town that was meant?

The dictionary gave only a few words beginning with "horn"—hornet, hornblende, hornpipe, and horny—none of which was of any assistance. And then one morning I happened to see in the personal column of one of the newspapers that a woman named Eliza Shaeffer, of Horner, had day-old Buff Orpington and Plymouth Rock chicks for sale, and it started me to puzzling again. Perhaps it had been Horner, and possibly this very Eliza Shaeffer—

I suppose my lack of experience was in my favor, for, after all, Eliza Shaeffer is a common enough name, and the "Horn" might have stood for "hornswoggle," for all I knew. The story of the man who thought of what he would do if he were a horse, came back to me, and for an hour or two I tried to think I was Jennie Brice, trying to get away and hide from my rascal of a husband. But I made no headway. I would never have gone to Horner, or to any small town, if I had wanted to hide. I think I should have gone around the corner and taken a room in my own neighborhood, or have lost myself in some large city.

It was that same day, that, since I did not go to Horner, Horner came to me. The bell rang about 3 o'clock and I answered it myself. For, with times hard and only two or three roomers all winter, I had not had a servant, except Terry to do odd jobs, for some months.

There stood a fresh-faced young girl, with a covered basket in her hand.

"Are you Mrs. Pitman?" she asked.

"I don't need anything today," I said, trying to shut the door. And at that minute something in the basket cheeped. Young women selling poultry are not common in our neighborhood. "What have you there?" I asked more agreeably.

"Chicks, day-old chicks, but I'm not trying to sell you any. I—may I come in?"

It was dawning on me then that perhaps this was Eliza Shaeffer. I led her back to the dining-room, with Peter sniffing at the basket.

"My name is Shaeffer," she said. "I've seen your name in the papers, and I believe I know something about Jennie Brice."

Eliza Shaeffer's story was curious. She said that she was postmistress at Horner, and lived with her mother on a farm a mile out of the town, driving in and out each day in a buggy.

On Monday afternoon, March the fifth, a woman had alighted at the station from a train and had taken luncheon at the hotel. She told the clerk she was on the road, selling corsets, and was much disappointed to find no store of any size in the town. The woman, who had registered as Mrs. Jane Bellows, said she was tired and would like to rest for a day or two on a farm. She was told to see Eliza Shaeffer at the post-office, and, as a result, drove out with her to the farm after the last mail came in that evening.

Asked to describe her—she was over medium height, light-haired, quick in her movements, and wore a black and white striped dress with a red collar, and a hat to match. She carried a small brown valise that Miss Shaeffer presumed contained her samples.

Mrs. Shaeffer had made her welcome, although they did not usually take boarders until June. She had not eaten much supper, and that night had asked for pen and ink, and had written a letter. The letter was not mailed until Wednesday. All of Tuesday Mrs. Bellows had spent in her room, and Mrs. Shaeffer had driven to the village in the afternoon with word that she had been crying all day, and bought some headache medicine for her.

On Wednesday morning, however, she had appeared at breakfast, eaten heartily, and had asked Miss Shaeffer to take her letter to the post-office. It was addressed to Mr. Ellis Howell, in care of a Pittsburg newspaper!

That night when Miss Eliza went home, about half past eight, the woman was gone. She had paid for her room and had been driven as far as Thornville, where all trace of her had been lost. On account of the disappearance of Jennie Brice being published shortly after that, she and her mother had driven to Thornville, but the station agent there was surly as well as stupid. They had learned nothing about the woman.

Since that time, three men had made inquiries about the woman in question. One had a pointed Vandyke beard; the second, from the description, I fancied must have been Mr. Graves. The third without doubt was Mr. Howell. Eliza Shaeffer said that this last man had seemed half frantic. I brought her a photograph of Jennie Brice as "Topsy" and another one as "Juliet." She said there was a resemblance, but that it ended there. But of course, as Mr. Graves had said, by the time an actress gets her photograph retouched to suit her, it doesn't particularly resemble her. And unless I had known Jennie Brice myself, I should hardly have recognized the pictures.

Well, in spite of all that, there semed no doubt that Jennie Brice had been living three days after her disappearance, and that would clear Mr. Ladley. But what had Mr. Howell to do with it all? Why had he not told the police of the letter from Horner? Or about the woman on the bridge? Why had Mr. Bronson, who was likely the man with the pointed beard, said nothing about having traced Jennie Brice to Horner?

I did as I thought Mr. Holcombe would have wished me to do. I wrote down on a clean sheet of notepaper all that Eliza Shaeffer said: the description of the black and white dress, the woman's height, and the rest, and then I took her to the court-house, chicks and all, and she told her story there to one of the assistant district attorneys.

The young man was interested, but not convinced. He had her story taken down, and she signed it. He was smiling as he bowed us out. I turned in the doorway.

"This will free Mr. Ladley, I suppose," I asked.

"Not just yet," he said pleasantly. "This makes just eleven places where Jennie Brice spent the first three days after her death."

"But I can positively identify the dress."

"My good woman, that dress has been described, to the last stilted arch and Colonial volute, in every newspaper in the United States!"

That evening the newspapers announced that during a conference at the jail between Mr. Ladley and James Bronson, business manager at the Liberty Theatre, Mr. Ladley had attacked Mr. Bronson with a chair, and almost brained him.

TO BE CONTINUED.

REMEDIES FOR GARDEN PESTS

Simple and effective remedies for two of the most common and destructive garden pests were recently outlined by Professor L. M. Montgomery of the College of Agriculture, Ohio State university. Cucumber beetles and cabbage worms are among the worst pests the gardener has to fight. The cucumber beetle is a small yellow beetle with black stripes running down its back. It causes heavy damage not only to cucumbers, but to melons and other vining plants. One part of paris green to 50 to 100 parts of air slaked lime is a very effective remedy. This should be sifted over the plants in the morning when they are covered with dew. For the cabbage worm, one ounce of white hellebore dissolved in two or three gallons of water is used. This should be sprinkled or sprayed heavily on the cabbage. If some soap is added it will add to the sticking properties of the solution. The hellebore may also be applied in powder form. It is a poison of vegetable origin, and its poisonous properties are lost on exposure to the air for two or three days. This makes it necessary to repeat the application on the plants every few days.

SEVENTEEN-YEAR LOCUST

The 17-year locust, or more properly Cicadia, is making its periodical appearance in certain parts of Ohio this year. There is no practical method for its control except in limited areas. The locust does very little feeding, the injury coming when the female makes cuts in the twigs of trees and shrubs in which she lays her eggs. The twigs above the points of attack usually die. If not too numerous, small trees and plants may be covered with mosquito netting which affords protection against this insect. All twigs in which eggs have been laid should be pruned off and burned during July in order to destroy the resulting larvae.

BEAUTIFY THE YARD

Do not overplant the yard.

Have a reason for every plant set.

Plant in groups—never in straight lines.

Masses of one color are better than too great a mixture. A few well-chosen plants are best.

Shrubs at the base of a building relieve the set, formal character and seem to "tie" it to the ground.

Large trees or plants should always be set in the background. Gradations from these may be made to the front.

Wild grape, Virginia creeper, bittersweet, or the climbing rose are excellent for the porch.

Use shrubs that have beautiful foliage or colored fruits. An all-season effect is usually wanted.

ARE YOU A GOOD AMERICAN?

Or course you are — so you'll want a flag for **Independence Day**

YOU WILL WANT THIS HANDSOME FLAG AT OUR SPECIAL PRICE TO BLADE READERS **49c** POSTPAID

Show your patriotism by raising the flag of our country on every occasion. We must display our national pride, especially in these times. Thousands of our readers have bought this flag of us—and they are buying extra flags now for their friends. How many do you want?

Be ready for July 4th and all the special days when our flag should wave over your roof.

This flag is 3 feet x 5 feet, sunproof, rainproof; the colors are guaranteed not to run or fade. The stripes are sewed strongly, the unions printed; it has canvas headings, with brass grommets. You'll be proud of it—and you ought to have it flying over your home on the Fourth of July.

Weekly Blade Premium Department, Toledo, O.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiments, which will be the most valuable answers.

I have a 4-year-old Jersey cow that is well and a good milker, but whose hoofs grow out so long that she is hardly able to walk. I have had them cut several times, but they continue to grow out. Will someone please tell the cause of this trouble and remedy. The cow was two years old when the trouble began.—H., Bristol, W. Va.

My three-year old cow had her first calf about one year ago and it wae born dead or died directly afterwards. Twice since she has dropped her calf four months after getting with the same. The last trouble she had was about June 1. I wish advice on how to prevent a recurrence of this trouble.—T., Farmington, W. Va.

I have a young Guernsey cow that seems to itch and is very uneasy, continuing to lick herself on the rump and shoulders until the spots run. She has been this way since April. I would like to know what to do for her. I have used tar.—B., Albion, Pa.

Orchard Grass.

Orchard grass seed is usually sown at the same time and in about the same manner as timothy seed. The usual time in this territory (Indiana) is from the middle of August to the middle of September. When sown alone the soil should be well prepared and the seed sown broadcast at the rate of two bushels per acre and then covered with a light harrow. The seed weighs about 14 pounds to the bushel.

Where this grass is wanted for a permanent pasture we would advise sowing some other grasses with it as it grows in tufts or bunches and may not make an even sod. One bushel or a bushel and a half of orchard grass, one bushel of blue grass, four pounds of clover and two pounds of timothy seed make a good mixture. The clover and timothy will die out after a time and the orchard and blue grass occupy the ground.

Protection From Lightning.

From the days of Franklin to the present the value of lightning rods has been an undetermined quantity. The Ontario department of agriculture has presented data giving complete comparisons which prove unmistakably that lightning rods, properly installed, are almost absolute protection against lightning.

W. H. Day, professor of physics of the Ontario agricultural college, has spent 13 years investigating the subject. He finds that the efficiency of lightning rods varies from 85 to 99 per cent and that when properly installed there is only one chance in one thousand that a building so protected will be injured by lightning.

The chief function of lightning rods is to prevent a stroke from occurring. The experience of Michigan and of Iowa insurance companies, as well as of those in Ontario, is unanimous on this point.

Of an average of 55 companies doing farm business only in Iowa, in eight years they report about 50 per cent of all risks as rodded. Lightning claims on these buildings in eight years amounted to less than $4,500; on unrodded buildings, $345,000.

In Michigan, one company, which insures only rodded buildings, carried risks of $55,000,000 and in four years paid only $32 for lightning damage, all of which was traceable to defects in rodding.

Fighting the Army Worm.

The army worm is a native insect found in greater or less abundance every year. When conditions are especially favorable it increases rapidly. It usually breeds in pastures, meadows, bottom waste land or in rye and wheat fields. When dry weather cuts short its food supply, it is obliged to migrate in search of fresh food and will destroy any cultivated crop which comes in its way. The army worm, at this time, is about half grown and will measure from one-half inch to a little over an inch in length. It is marked with light and dark stripes running lengthwise of its body.

In the control of the army worm, prevention is most effective. If crops are rotated so as not to permit sod to continue in a field too long or so as to break up waste lands regularly, the breeding of the pest can be largely prevented. At this time, however, remedies and not preventive measures are necessary.

The Missouri College of Agriculture recommends two methods of checking the army worm. The one consists of the use of a roller, weighted brush or drag run over the infested portions of fields so as to crush or grind up as many of the caterpillars as possible. This method can be used only in a relatively few cases on account of injuring growing crops. The second remedy is a ditch used as a trap into which the migrating worms fall, where they can be killed with coal oil or by burning straw or similar material in the ditch. The ditch should be eight to ten inches deep and can be made by first plowing a deep furrow and then using a shovel to square up the side next to the crop to be protected. The army worm is a clumsy caterpillar and has trouble in climbing up a straight wall. Hogs and poultry help to reduce the army. Spraying with paris green or other poison is effective where it can be used. The pest usually migrates for from ten days to two weks. It feeds rapidly, so remedies should be applied at once.—Missouri Agricultural College.

OLD AT TWENTY

Return of Youth With Proper Food.

Many persons who eat plenty never seem to be properly nourished.

That's because the food is not digested and absorbed. Much that is eaten is never taken up by the system as real food, and so the tissues simply starve and the individual may, as in a recent case, look and feel old in what should be the bloom of life, youth.

"At twenty I was prematurely old. The health and vigor and brightness of youth had been, as it seemed, stolen from me. I went to work in the morning with slow steps and a dull head.

"My work through the day was unsatisfactory for my breakfast lay in my stomach like a hard lump. I was peevish and the gas in my stomach was very annoying. After supper I usually went to bed to toss half the night from sheer nervousness.

"This was all from indigestion — caused by wrong eating.

"Finally I tried Grape-Nuts and I cannot describe the full benefits received from the food. It gave me back my health. It has completely restored good digestion and my ailments have disappeared. I steadily improved and am now strong and in perfect health."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Yield of Corn.

The superintendent of the Texas substation at Temple, after a careful study of the relation of shape of ear to yield of corn, concludes that slightly tapering parent ears give the highest yield. This is in accord with the results of experiments at the Ohio experiment station, in which extremely tapering ears gave slightly higher results than cylindrical ears. High yields were associated with comparatively smooth kernels of slightly more than average depth and of medium horniness. The yield increased with an increase in the total weight of the ear as determined by slight increase in length, amount of grain, and rather marked increase in weight of cob.

In experiments at the Ohio and Nebraska experiment stations it was found that the highest yields were obtained with medium to medium long ears. Poorly filled butts and tips were more frequently associated with high yields than well filled, but high yields were more frequently associated with well filled butts than with well filled tips. "The old score card placed much emphasis on good filling of butts and tips, but for several years past investigators have been getting away from this idea. It has been found that these characters, when highly developed, are usually so developed at the expense of more valuable characters, such as yield, constitution, etc." There appeared to be no relation between yield and shelling percentage and circumference and width or thickness of kernel.

POULTRY

Small vs. Large Flocks.

The ambitions of the beginner are apt to be too high. They jump at conclusions. If 100 hens will net a certain profit, 1,000 surely would reach tenfold. There is just where the mistake is made. Small flocks invariably receive better care than large ones. A man has more time to devote to a small flock, fully one-tenth more time than he would have with one 10 times larger. Sickness is more readily noted and the necessaries attended to, than with a flock that consumes the best part of the day to feed and water. With small flocks a man has time to bury the feed and keep the stock at exercise; he has time to daily gather up the droppings; time to change nests and keep the place clean. Large flocks necessitate the employment of extra labor. This hired help may ruin the flock in charge. This is not imaginary, but actual experience. Again, large flocks are apt to be kept in crowded quarters, much to their discomfort and health. Small flocks are afforded more breathing space.

Just what the size of that small flock should be depends upon the accommodations. If the pen was built for 10 fowls, don't put in 11. The capacity is easily determined; fill up to that, using good judgment, and, our word for it, there will be more profit.

More Money From Eggs.

Bad eggs cause Missouri farmers a loss of between three and four million dollars annually. Government experts estimate that 5 per cent of the eggs marketed have developing chickens and that 3 per cent are "rots," due to the embryo decaying. All these losses could be avoided by keeping roosters out of the flocks, thus having only infertile eggs produced. If Missouri farmers would follow this plan, they would save one and three-fourths millions of dollars annually.

Infertile eggs produced by flocks in which there is no male bird are the only kind that can reach the consumer in good condition during the hot summer months. The only object in having a male bird in the flock is to get fertile eggs for hatching purposes. Now that the hatching season is over, the Missouri College of Agriculture urges all farmers to sell off all the roosters or shut them away from the hens.

Last year in July and August nearly one-half the eggs leaving the farms were unfit for food. The farmer, as a result, received a low price. Prevent that loss this year by getting rid of the rooster. Now is the time to act to prevent future losses.—Missouri Agricultural College.

The Drinking Water.

What do your fowls drink—water that has been allowed to stand around until it becomes stagnant, or water from vessels that have a regular slime on the bottom and sides, or do you give them fresh water, one, two or three times a day, according to the weather? We empty the drinking fountains every night, and have our birds start out on a fresh drink. Disease lurks in the filthy drinking vessel; contagion spreads rapidly through the drinking water if impure.

All life needs fresh water, and cannot thrive without it. The more fresh the water the better health; the more fresh the water the more eggs; the more fresh the water the more choice meat, and the more fresh the water the less loss, and the more clear gain.—M. K. Boyer.

Limberneck.

There seems to be much trouble during the summer months with limberneck in the poultry yard. Birds affected with this ailment show a lack of energy and are not disposed to move about much. The fowl will stand off by itself, its neck arched, and occasionally suffer from convulsions.

The disease is due to ptomaine poisoning caused by the eating of decayed or spoiled meat or other food.

If possible with any disease, the affected fowl should be segregated from the rest of the flock and carefully cared for. With limberneck the bird should be taken in the first stages, if possible, and kept separate from the others in order that it may be more carefully cared for.

Administer half a teaspoonful of epsom salts to each bird and treat its drinking water with give grains of sulpho-carbolate of zinc to four ounces of water. The epsom salts serve to cleanse the system and care should be taken to see that all filthy food be kept from the bird to prevent further poisoning.

Epsom salts is a sure remedy if the disease has not progressed too far, but by far the best measure to prevent is to keep all decayed or spoiling animal matter from the fowls.

LIVE STOCK

Money in Feeding Cattle.

Fattening steers for market without the production of pork as a side line shows very small profits and in many cases a positive loss. With skillful feeding and generally favorable conditions, cattle feeding is able to stand on its own feet as an industry, but is not so profitable as to be attractive, and as a farm proposition is practically out of the question without hogs to be fed out with the cattle.

Many rations used return a loss per head, pork production not being considered. Shelled corn, cottonseed meal, corn silage and oat straw make the most profitable gains on cattle, considered alone or in connection with pork production. The above statements are the important facts deduced from the year's experimental cattle feeding at the Indiana Agricultural College, results of which were made public at a big meeting of the state cattle feeders' association at Lafayette last month.

Results confirm facts deduced from former experiments at this station. Ever since corn silage has been used as the principal roughage in the yearly experiments at Indiana, it has become more and more evident, first, that some dry roughage is needed, silage alone not being sufficient; and, second, that cheap roughage, like oat straw, fills the bill as well as expensive forage like alfalfa hay. Cattle eating silage demand a small amount of something dry, and straw seems to satisfy this need fairly well.

It is encouraging to note that the steers that consumed a daily average ration of 14 pounds shelled corn, 2 1-2 pounds cottonseed meal, 26 pounds corn silage, and a little over a pound of oat straw a day, returned a profit of $4.94 a head, $12.94 a head, including pork produced. A lot that received soy bean meal instead of cottonseed meal made $2.41 a head profit alone and $11.22 a head considering pork produced.

Results of the use of soy bean meal is of great interest and encouragement because it points out the way by which the cattle feeder can produce on his own farm all the feeds needed to make up a complete, profitable and well balanced ration. The soy beans used were grown in Indiana and their high protein content of 35 per cent, makes them an exceedingly valuable nitrogenous supplement for balancing up the shelled corn and corn silage.

Glanders Vaccine Ineffective.

Veterinary science is still searching for a cure for glanders, one of the oldest as well as most dreaded diseases to which the horse is heir. It was thought that a vaccine had been discovered that would cure this fatal malady, but the department of agriculture reports that such is not the case, that this vaccine is ineffective in rendering horses immune to glanders. Extensive experiments with horses and other animals were made and it was proven that while mallein, which has been in use for some time by veterinarians, is highly effective as a means of discovering the presence of glanders in a horse, neither mallein nor glanders vaccine has shown any positive value in curing animals sick with the disease.

The department advises against the further use of this method of immunization, as it may do more harm than good. Owners with horses that have been so treated would naturally become careless, thinking their animals resistant to the disease and thus help to spread it. Apparently, the only method of combating glanders is to make every effort to eliminate infected horses and to observe proper precautions against the introduction of infected animals. In European countries where this course is pursued very satisfactory results have been secured, showing that it is possible to reduce the danger and loss from the disease to a minimum by this method, if everyone concerned will assume his proper responsibility.

THE GARDEN

The Melon Lome.

Insects which feed, like the plant lice, must be controlled by means of some solution which kills by coming in contact with their bodies. For this reason ordinary poisons are of no value whatsoever. The solution most effective in the control of this pest is a preparation, containing a quantity of nicotine.

Some farmers prepare their own solution at home by boiling one pound of tobacco stems to two gallons of water. This makes a fairly strong solution and is quite effective, but there are a number of commercial brands of nicotine preparations which are so prepared that they contain a very large quantity of soluble nicotine, and if one uses one of these he can dilute with a great quantity of water and secure much better results.

The old wash previously used for melon lice, the kerosene emulsion, at a strength of about 10 per cent, has been found to be less effective against this particular louse, since it feels so low on the ground, and even on the under side of the leaves which eventually curl and make it extremely difficult to touch each particular insect.

Fortunately, with the nicotine solutions the nicotine evaporates from the solution and acts as a fumigating agent or gas. This penetrates in among the leaves and into the curled leaves and is quickly fatal to the plant lice.

Primroses.

The seed should be sown in May or June, for winter blooming plants. Get rich earth. Heat it in the oven to destroy the bugs, and sift it through wire netting into cigar boxes. Moisten the soil with a fine spray. When the dirt is cool, sow the primrose seed. Press it into the seed bed with a piece of the box cover. Lay the board on the dirt and gently press with the hand; remove the board, and set the box in a west window, or on a table out of doors in the shade. Water as needed, being careful not to wash the seed out. The seed is very fine.

Let the plants grow until they are ready to transplant into thumb pots. When doing this prick each plant out with a hat pin and set in finely prepared soil, leaf mold and sand. When pot bound, put in a larger pot. Make the last change in September. The plants should be in bloom in December.

Never put primroses in direct sun. An old plant can be rejuvenated by cutting it back after the winter season of bloom, and growing new shoots in summer. Plants three years old do finely.

Celery Growing.

There are many ways to raise celery. I have tried all methods and have discarded all except the one here mentioned: Make a pen out of plank, the plank being eighteen inches wide or at any rate make the pen eighteen inches high. Use three six-inch planks if you so desire. Make this pen as large as you desire your celery bed. Spade down as deep as you can and make this ground as fertile as possible. Work the ground two or three times, having it well pulverized.

I plant from June the first to June the fifteenth, and plant the plants six inches apart each way, cultivating them a couple of times with a small hoe, keeping them watered with a sprinkler. When the box is full of a solid mass of celery plants and bleaching time comes I cover over the box with anything handy, plank or straw. One plant will bleach the plant next to it. When I get ready to begin using I take off the outside plank and find the celery white and tender.

You will find this way of raising celery interesting as well as profitable. —G. C. Ray, in Farmers' Guide.

Chickweed.

Chickweed grows so well in winter that any seeds or plants left in late summer or fall will develop into winter growth. Any temporary killing by sprays or otherwise can give little more than transient relief. Control chickweed by seeding garden or truck areas to a winter crop such as rye, hairy vetch or crimson clover to crowd out the chickweed and keep down seed production.

Fertilizer for Potatoes.

Where one expects to apply fertilizer at the rate of 500 pounds per acre, the best way to apply it is in the row, although it may be sown broadcast and harrowed into the soil with fairly good results. Some of our most successful potato growers use 400 to 500 pounds of fertilizer per acre in the row, preferably distributing it with a horse planter, although it can be applied in any way which will mix it with the soil about the potatoes. Where applied broadcast, larger applications are sometimes made, depending upon the soil conditions.

1913 RECORD
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All parts of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, have produced wonderful yields of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax. Wheat graded from Contract to No. 1 Hard, weighed heavy and yielded from 20 to 42 bushels per acre; 22 bushels was about the total average. Mixed Farming may be considered fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. In 1913, at Chicago, Western Canada carried off the Championship for beef steer, schools, markets convenient, climate excellent. For the homesteader, the man who wishes to farm extensively, or the investor, Canada offers the biggest opportunity of any place on the continent.
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THE DAIRY

Guernsey Progress.

When Secretary Caldwell took charge of the American Guernsey Cattle Club some 20 years ago only about 3,300 bulls had been registered and less than 6,000 cows. Now registrations number 28,678 bulls and 50,453 cows, while the number of transfers in a year have increased from 950 to 9,871. Twenty years ago, the club's income was $3,300 and its debt $2,000. Last year's business amounted to $76,448.33.

The present popularity of the breed is shown in the importation of 1,100 head of cattle from the island last year, with a large number on shipboard and others bought for future shipment. Over 2,550 transfers were credited to Wisconsin alone during the past year. That state has 285 cows on official test, while Ohio is testing 119 Guernseys for the advanced registry. A total of 1,100 cows are now under test compared with 554 in 1911. Out of the 2,957 records made, 526 are over 10,000 pounds of milk and 25 are over 15,000 pounds of milk; 473 are over 500 pounds of fat and 11 are over 800 pounds of fat. Some 428 bulls have two or more daughters in the advanced registry. The breed now claims the world's champion butter producer.

During the coming year a large sum will be spent in publicity work. The Panama-Pacific Exposition was recognized by a $4,000 appropriation this year, while another $6,000 is to be added to this for the purpose of maintaining an exhibition herd at the exposition for the purpose of advertising the breed. The special premiums at the Iowa Dairy Show were increased and certain new fairs have been recognized by the club.

Contagious Abortion.

Too many farmers come to the conclusion that if a cow aborts, the animal or the herd is afflicted with contagious abortion. This is not always the case for the abortion may be due to some constitutional weakness, or to injury caused by horning and crowding. But, if several animals continue to abort, it is pretty certain that there is contagious abortion in the herd. Males as well as females can carry the infection, and every purchaser should be on the lookout when he secures a sire from another herd. The herd may be infected with the disease and it won't take long to infect the entire new herd.

A great many remedies have been tried by various veterinarians and all have proven to be of some value, but carbolic acid seems to bring some returns, and it is used quite frequently. In treating the infection, dilute two teaspoonfuls of pure or commercial carbolic acid in two quarts of water. This is one dose and should be well mixed with soft feed and given to each cow every night. The dose may be gradually increased until twice this quantity is given without poisoning the animal. Some prefer to inject the acid under the skin in the folds of the cow's neck with a hypodermic syringe in 40 cubic centimeter doses of a four per cent. solution. This is done every 10 days during the time the cow is pregnant. In a case where the cow shows symptoms of abortion, it has been found advisable to give the carbolic acid to by both methods at the same time to prevent any trouble that might arise.

It is best to give carbolic acid to the cows that have aborted and should be continued throughout the following pregnancy. Supplement with careful irrigation of all cows which show any signs of discharge. For this purpose, clean, recently boiled, soft water, to which common baking soda has been added, is best for ordinary purposes.

Experience teaches us that it isn't advisable to breed a cow within six months after the abortion. If she is bred within this time she will likely abort the second time. In order to stamp out abortion in a herd a set of fixed rules must be strictly observed at all times. The environment of the cattle must be good and every effort must be extended to furnish the animals with comfortable surroundings. Contaminated litter must be disposed of in short order and at the same time giving the stables a thorough disinfection.—T. W. Harvey, in Farmer's Guide.

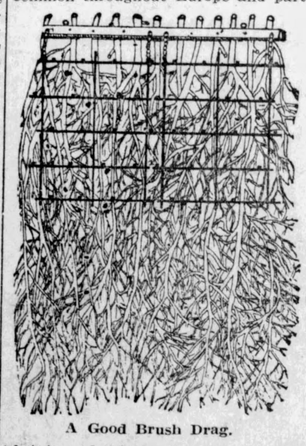
Slimy Milk.

This milk "disease" is contagious; that is, it will infect other milk. A little slimy milk may spread the "disease" through all other milk that comes into contact with it, either directly, or indirectly by way of utensils or other objects about a dairy. This is because the bacteria that are to blame are easily spread. Sliminess may be carried from one farm to another by way of creamery or cheese factory products. For instance, if one patron brings infected milk to a creamery and then another takes away the milk or whey which contains these bacteria in the same cans in which he brings his milk the next morning's infection is likely to be distributed.

INJURY FROM ALFALFA LEAF-WEEVIL

The alfalfa leaf-weevil, which has during the last few years been doing considerable damage in parts of our western states, is a European insect which by some means unknown has been introduced into this country.

The species appears to be not uncommon throughout Europe and parts of Asia and Africa. It belongs to the large order of hard-shelled insects called beetles, and in a group generally called snout-beetles. To this same group belong many of our most serious pests, such as the plum curculio, cotton boll weevil and strawberry weevil. It occurs all over Europe, a portion of Northern Africa and Eastern Asia. It probably occurs throughout all of the regions in which alfalfa is cultivated in the eastern hemisphere, but rarely causing damage sufficient to be reported.



A Good Brush Drag.

This weevil belongs to a family of insects which feed principally upon leguminous plants and several species in the genus have been introduced into the United States and Canada. Two of these, the clover leaf-weevil and the lesser clove leaf-weevil have done considerable damage to the clover crop in the eastern and central states, and the former has been reported as injuring clover in the extreme northwest. They also feed on alfalfa and other related plants.

Many methods of ridding the fields of these pests have been tried—burning, sweeping and dragging and with varying results. Many patterns of the brush drag are in use, but the one which seems to be giving the best results, is made by laying the butts of rather short brush, five or six feet long, in a row on a plank 12 or 14 feet long, then another row should be laid on the first, consisting of longer brush with the butts trimmed a little further back, so that you will have in effect two brush harrows, one following the other. Another plank should be laid on the brush butts and bolted to the under plank. In weighting this harrow, lay an ordinary tooth harrow, teeth down, directly on the brush drag. This makes a very even weight, at the same time it is so flexible that the drag will work its way down into the small depressions as well as over the elevations of the field.

The brush drag is effective in knocking the larvae feeding on the stubble to the ground, where it mangles many of them and suffocates others by the dust stirred up. If the drag is built right, there will be parts of the brush tearing through every crown of alfalfa in the field and stirring up the soil sufficiently to cause a dense fine dust in which many of the younger larvae are suffocated and which the older ones find it very hard to crawl through to reach the plants, many of them perishing in the heat of the sun.

PIMPLES ON CHEEKS BACK AND ARMS

Also Chest. Grew Larger. Festered and Came to Head. Itched Badly. Ashamed to Go Anywhere. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured.

"115 Madison Ave., Chicago, Ill.—"The trouble began by having little pimples on my head and then on one cheek. It spread on the other cheek, my chin, back, arms and chest. The pimples looked like little red spots at first and then they grew larger and festered and came to a head. They itched so badly that I would scratch and pick them and make them about ten times worse. My clothing irritated the breaking out on my body. I was ashamed to go anywhere.

"I procured a ——— Soap, Salve, several creams, ——— and ——— but none of them helped me. I was just about discouraged as to what to do when I tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I was overjoyed at the results. I gently smeared the Cuticura Ointment on the affected parts, let it remain for a while and washed it off with hot water and Cuticura Soap. I used three cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and they cured me entirely in a little less than a month and a half." (Signed) Miss Doris Witzeman, Sept. 30, 1913.

A single hot bath with Cuticura Soap and a gentle anointing with Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient to afford immediate relief in the most distressing cases of skin and scalp diseases when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

Men who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp.

BUENOS AIRES HAS GROWN

Buenos Aires, Argentina, June 22.—Figures of the census of the city of Buenos Aires, recently taken, show the number of inhabitants to be 1,560,163. In 1900 the total was 821,291.

General Gregori Velez, Argentinian minister of war, resigned his portfolio today.

In Nuremberg, Germany, 800 workmen are employed in making lead soldiers and lead toys.

BLADE PATTERNS LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

6199—Girls' Dress.

A charming design, with a waist and a three-piece skirt. Tab extensions of the waist support the belt; the closing is at the side of the front, the sleeves short or long. The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 2⅝ yards of 36-inch material.

6735—Misses' Coat.

This coat is fairly long and has the new flare at the lower edge. The sleeves extend to the edge of the neck and are plain and straight "finished with a cuff. At the neck is the regulation collar and revers. The pattern is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 54-inch material.

6737—Child's Rompers.

A simple style with sleeves and body sections in one. There is a centre front seam and a center back opening, with band across the waist. Suitable for gingham, galatea and other wash fabrics. The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Medium size requires 2 yds. of 36-inch material.

6721—Men's Negligee Shirt.

For summer, all men like these soft shirts, and this one has a small shoulder yoke in the back and either a high turnover collar or a wider one, as preferred. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches breast measure. Medium size requires 3¾ yards of 36-inch material.

6734—Ladies' Tunic Skirt.

The newest skirt of all is this with the long Russian tunic and two-piece underskirt. It may have raised or normal waist finish and be made of one or of two materials. The pattern is cut in sizes 28 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 2 yards of 44-inch plain material and 1¼ yards of 36-inch striped goods.

6740—Ladies' Waist.

Very graceful and loose, this waist has an armhole extending almost to the waistline, front closing and latest style of flare collar. Suitable for all soft materials. This pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2 yds. of 40-inch all-over lace and 2¼ yards of wide edging for collar and cuffs.

6587—Misses' Middy Blouse.

This blouse has front opening which is laced and a very deep yoke facing which may be omitted. There is an inner shield with standing collar and a wide outer collar. Sleeves may be long or short. The pattern is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Medium size requires 3⅜ yards of 36-inch material.

5848—Ladies' Shirt Waist.

Entirely plain with center front closing, and high or low neck, with wide sailor collar. Sleeves are of three-quarter length made with or without a cuff. The pattern is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2¼ yards of 36-inch material.

6733—Ladies' Jacket.

This smart garment is cut with body and sleeves in one, with Eton fronts and long tailed back. Two styles of finish for the neck are provided. An excellent model for taffetas and the like. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2 yds. of 36-inch material.

EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER

We publish a quarterly Fashion Magazine, called EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER, which illustrates 200 practical styles for ladies, misses and children.

We will send the latest issue of this book for 2c, postage prepaid, if ordered at the same time that a pattern is ordered.

CALLS ALCOHOL INSANITY'S CAUSE

Specialist Declares It Is Chiefly to Blame for Mental Diseases.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 19.—Alcohol is the chief cause of insanity, according to Dr. T. D. Alderman, a specialist in nervous and mental diseases, of New York, who, in addressing the National Eclectic Medical Association here yesterday, declared that the United States is rapidly progressing toward the stage where it will be one large insane asylum.

"We have practically become known as a nervous nation," asserted Dr. Alderman. "We rush and we hurry, turning night into day, and we hurry the body to decay with tobacco, alcohol, drugs, sexual excess and abuses. We must stop this disastrous rush and headlong hurry.

Alcohol creates more insanity than all other causes combined. Where it is not the initial cause, it is the developing cause. In the United States today there are 250,000 insane, and the same number of feeble-minded, which exceeds the combined strength of the army and navy.

"There is an answer to this condition, and it is in safe and sane eugenics. The world must see to it that there is a great evolution of character in men and women. There should be laws to prevent the propagation of defectives, to prevent marriage between feeble-minded and insane. There is nothing for us doctors to do except to become ardent advocates of eugenics."

Dr. M. A. Carricker, of Nebraska City, Neb., denounced the corset as responsible for most of women's illness. Dr. F. E. Hufnail, of Minneapolis, said he did not see so much harm in corsets as in high-heeled shoes.

According to an estimate by Sir John Murray, the total annual rainfall on all the land of the globe amounts to 20,347.4 cubic miles, and of this quantity 6,524 cubic miles drains off through rivers to the sea. A cubic mile of river water weighs approximately 4,205,650,000 tons.

SEES SCIENCE AS AID TO RELIGION

Former President Angell of Michigan, Talks to Graduates.

Ann Arbor, Mich., June 22.—"Not a few are disposed today to limit unduly the scope of the divine counsel to moral and spiritual truth and even to maintain that there is a sort of antagonism between scientific truth and religious truth," said Dr. James B. Angell, president emeritus of the University of Michigan, in a talk to the graduating class last night at the close of the baccalaureate address delivered by President Hutchings.

"No doubt it was moral and religious truth which formed the burden of the message of our Lord," Dr. Angell continued. "But when in His farewell prayer He asks the Father to sanctify His Disciples through the truth and declares 'Thy word is truth,' we may well believe that every expression of God of Himself, whether through speech or through nature, may be and should be made the means of the upbuilding of man and of the reverent recognition of the divine wisdom and goodness.

Holds Science Aids Religion.

"So far from there being any inherent and necessary conflict between scientific research and divine wisdom, every inch which the scientific investigator conquers and brings out of the region of the unknown into the domain of the known is so far a fresh revelation of the works and methods of God.

"Science compels us to accept as an article of belief the existence of a creative and directive power and science instead of being antagonistic to religion is a help.

"Every scholar bears with him, by his very calling, a holy commission to push on to the uttermost the conquests of the scientific investigator. The truth is but the conformity of our conception to the facts of the universe as God has made it.

Old Lines Are Erased.

"The lines once drawn between sacred and profane history, between sacred and profne learning are now properly obliterated; viewed aright, all our knowledge of the development of man and nature should be regarded as a revelation and interpretation of the ways of God.

"I commend to you, in all your study of biological and philosophical as well as of ethical science in your every day life, the recognition of the divine wisdom and helpful hand of God."

TELLS GRADUATES TO WORK

Glynn Cites Rockefeller, Carnegie and Blaine as Examples.

New York, June 19.—Governor Martin H. Glynn in an address to the graduating class of the college of the city of New York, yesterday, urged upon the 72 young men that they each blaze their own individual way in life.

"John D. Rockefeller can't eat a square meal," said the governor. "Andrew Carnegie can't spell. James G. Blaine did his work while his frame was wracked with disease. These men overcame the disadvantages that were in their paths. They filled the niche they were able to fill. They were not indifferent to the magic of work or the potency of drudgery.

"The great trouble with college men of today is that they want to fly before they can creep; they want to be ten thousand dollar men before they are thirty cent apprentices. I would also urge that all young men take an interest in politics. I have no patience with men who hold themselves aloof from the political field because it smells like saltpetre."

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Large, handsome rocker in beautiful rich golden finish. Upholstered in Manhattan leather. Broad arms. Roomy spring seat 19 inches square. Back 38 in. high from floor, 24 in. from seat. Weight 30 lbs.

Full size Iron Bed	$1.39
Full Size, Full Roll Reed Rocker	2.09
Handsome Set of 6 Dining Chairs	6.50
Brussels Room Rug 9x12 feet	9.65

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Resinol clears away pimples

PIMPLES and blackheads disappear, unsightly complexions become clean, clear, and velvety, and hair health and beauty are promoted by the regular use of Resinol Soap and an occasional application of Resinol Ointment. These soothing, healing preparations do their work easily, quickly and at little cost, when even the most expensive cosmetics and complicated "beauty treatments" fail.

Every druggist sells Resinol

Resinol Soap and Ointment heal eczema and other skin eruptions, stop itching instantly, and are most valuable for dandruff, sores, burns, boils, piles, etc. For trial size, free, write to Resinol, Dept. F, Baltimore, Md.

Royal Couple Will Represent British Throne in Canada

PRINCE AND PRINCESS ALEXANDER OF TECK

Prince Alexander of Teck has been appointed governor general of Canada, to succeed the Duke of Connaught, whose term expires October 1.

The prince will go to Canada late in the summer with his wife, Princess Alice. These are their latest pictures.

The appointment is reported to have caused some criticism of the throne.

FRECKLE CREAM FREE

Guaranteed to remove worst freckles, usually ten days. To introduce quick for short time will send $1.00 jar free with this ad and 15c for postage, etc. Only one jar to a person. FRECO CREAM CO., 347 Midland Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

AIM AT UNIVERSAL NAVY

Bryan and Daniels Think Reduction of Armament Possible Then.

Boston, June 18.—One navy for the eight leading nations of the world is the aim of a plan drawn up for the world peace foundation to be sent to Secretary of State Bryan and Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

The nations include Germany, Japan, Great Britain, Italy, Austria, France and Russia, which posses naval armaments costing $4,000,000,000. The plan proposes a joint convention of these nations to reduce their armamants, which may be used jointly if anyone of the nations is attacked by reason of the reduction, the contracting parties engaging to postpone any resort to force until an international commission of inquiry shall have rendered its report.

TWELVE DROWN, LAUNCH CAPSIZES

Canal Near Syracuse Scene of Catasprophe—Eight Escape.

Syracuse, N. Y., June 22.—Twelve persons, including seven children, three women and two men, were drowned in the Oswego canal, near Onondaga lake late last night when a passenger launch plying between Mud Lock and Liverpool, struck a stump and was capsized.

Investigation Is On.

An investigation of the accident is being made under the direction of Coroner Moore.

There were 20 passengers on the boat and it was reported today that the craft was licensed to carry not more than 10 passengers. It was raining at the time of the accident and the canvas curtains had been pulled down and buttoned securely, so that the boat proved a death trap for its passengers.

The body of Miss Welsh and that of an unidentified child were recovered a half hour after the tragedy by a rescue party which was formed at Mud Lock as soon as the first report of the tragedy reached there. At least three men and one woman who were on the ill-fated launch swam to safety on the banks of the canal, less than 50 feet away.

Mrs. Lewis Dainer, wife of the owner of the launch, reached shore, but was in a serious condition at Mud Lock this morning. The accident occurred at 10:30 o'clock, less than ten minutes after the launch left the lock. According to Dainer, ten pasengers were aboard when he started on his trip through the canal to Liverpool.

"I had just started on my journey and was less than a quarter of a mile from the lock when the launch struck a stump," he said. Before I knew what had happened the boat tipped over. I had life preservers aboard, but there was no chance to use them. "I do not know how many went down, but I heard that four persons swam to the bank of the canal."

For seven years the launch has been plying between the two points on the canal. It is a 25-foot craft.

AGENTS Get the Money

An opportunity to make over $10 a day. Sell Concentrated Soft Drinks. Greatest Summer seller introduced. Small, compact, condensed. Everybody wild about it. Every home, fair, ball game, lawn fete, picnic, a sure customer. Sells on sight—one taste and they come back for more. So good, so cheap, so easy to make, always ready. Many kinds—Orangeade, Wild Cherry, Vinola. Guaranteed pure.

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CAN'T SIDETRACK ME, SAYS COLONEL

Declares He Won't Run for Governor or Go to the U. S. Senate.

Southampton, June 19.—Col. Roosevelt, just before sailing for America aboard the Imperator, Thursday afternoon, announced some of the most important things he will and will not do on his arrival in New York.

He will not:

Run for the governorship of New York, because he has not time to be sidetracked in Albany again.

Accept nomination for the United States senatorship, because, he says, the suggestion is palpably preposterous.

Make any speechmaking campaign for any party or individual, himself included, because his physician will not let him, but—

He may accept the Progressive party's nomination for the presidency, because he is convinced the country is in a most unhealthy state, and the majority of the men of the nation want him to cure it.

Revives Old Time Vigor.

In the beginning the colonel fenced with the interviewers, his statements being carefully weighed and slowly delivered, but presently he waxed enthusiastic and plunged ahead with his old time vigor.

A feature of his viewpoint is the fact that he counts upon the accumulated records of both the Taft and Wilson administrations as deserving to be included in that long category of incidents which his friends have come to regard as examples of "Roosevelt luck."

"You really must not ask me to talk for publication on any political subject," he began. "You surely know I've said I wouldn't."

The interviewer then said the people of New York wished to know whether he would run for governor.

Col. Roosevelt started to reply, then stopped and seized a friend by the arm and held a whispered consultation with him.

Won't Be Sidetracked.

"You may say that I absolutely shall not run for the governorship," he declared after a pause.

"Is it because you think one attempt to sidetrack you in Albany is enough?" he was asked.

"I am not going to be sidetracked again," he replied instantly and hotly. "I haven't got time now. I'm not as young as I was."

At this juncture Lawrence Abbott, editor of the Outlook, came up and greeted Col. Roosevelt effusively. Abbott had been putting in three months playing on all the golf links of England. After a few other jokes at Abbott's "predilection for golf and intense sobriety," Col. Roosevelt allowed the uncomfortable golfer to escape.

Col. Roosevelt was still chuckling over Abbott's discomfiture when his attention was called to his remark made Wednesday concerning President Wilson's action in paying Colombia $25,000,000.

His reply was heated. He deplored such a proceeding.

Explains Business Slump.

When asked for his explanation of the seemingly unwarranted universal depression from which business all over the United States seems to be suffering, Col. Roosevelt was quick to reply.

"It's nothing but the same old thing I denounced in the Taft administration, mistaking the meaning of the word regulation and translating it to mean persecution. Of course when I said this before, my numerous enemies seized on it as proof that I was working for the interests of big business. I was openly accused of having the support of the steel trust. But when I demanded proof of this accusation my accusers insisted that if not financially or with a promise of votes, in any event the steel trust was supporting me with its thoughts. Persons can make an assertion like that and then accuse the English of having no sense of humor."

The colonel was less ready to talk about the condition of his throat, explaining that he disliked to play the role of an alarmist.

Scores Unfriendly Press.

"But there is no use denying that the specialist gave me a pretty uncomfortable hour." he admitted. "In my case perhaps more than in the case of any other man in public life in the United States my voice is about the best asset I have. Such a large portion of the press is hostile it is almost impossible for me to get adequate representation over the whole country if I depend upon the newspapers alone.

"On the other hand I have realized for a long time that it is impracticable to try to reach all the hundred millions of voters of the country in a cart-tail tour and in the fall perhaps I will be obliged to put into practice an idea I have had for a long time—prepare about three comprehensive speeches and have them printed and circulated all over the country.

"The specialist told me I haven't got the sort of larnyx a big healthy man ought to have. It hasn't been right for years. When the fever got me in Brazil it did what it usually does—hit me hardest in the weakest spot.

Suffers a Chill.

"There is nothing in the world to do for it," he says, "except to keep still—loquaciously speaking—but with the plans I have made for the next two years and a half to keep still is about as difficult a course of medicine as any man ever was asked to take."

Shortly after the Imperator left Southampton a wireless announced the colonel had suffered a chill and that he had retired to the imperial suite which had been assigned to him.

TO TRY OCEAN FLIGHT SOON

Hammondsport, N. Y., June 22.—Danger of encountering storms if the start of the proposed transatlantic flight of the America is postponed after the middle of July has caused the builders of the flier here to make every ffort to begin the trial flights immediately. It was planned to launch the America today after which Lieutenant John C. Porte, her chief pilot, was expected to make the first trial flight. Miss Katherine Masson, of Hammondsport, has been selected to name the flier.

It was at first intended that the flying boat should try for the London Daily Mail prize of $50,000 in the early fall. The time was changed to early in July after Lieut. J. C. Porte decided to fly by the southern route and make stops at the Azores and in Spain instead of attempting to make the entire distance across the Atlantic in a single flight.

Tarzan of the Apes

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

scribe either the strange people or their belongings, and so, long before Tarzan was old enough to understand, the subject had been forgotten by the tribe.

Only in a dim, vague way had Kala explained to him that his father had been strange white ape, but he did not know that Kala was not his own mother.

On this day, then, he went directly to the door and spent hours examining it and fussing with the hinges, the knob, and the latch. Finally he stumbled upon the right combination and the door swung creakingly open before his astonished eyes.

For some minutes he did not dare venture within, but finally, as his eyes became accustomed to the dim light of the interior he slowly and cautiously entered.

In the middle of the floor lay a skeleton, every vestige of flesh gone from the bones to which still clung the mildewed remnants of what had once been clothing; upon the bed lay a similar gruesome thing, but smaller, while in a tiny cradle near by was a third, a wee mite of a skeleton.

To none of these evidences of an old tragedy did little Tarzan give but passing heed. His wild jungle life had inured him to the sight of dead and dying animals, and had he known that he was looking upon the remains of his own father and mother he would have been no more greatly moved.

The furnishings and other contents of the room it was which riveted his attention. He examined many things minutely—strange tools and weapons, books, papers clothing—what little had withstood the ravages of time in the humid atmosphere of the jungle coast.

He opened chests and cupboards, such as did not baffle his small experience, and in these he found the contents much better preserved.

Among other things he found a sharp hunting-knife. on the keen blade of which he immediately proceeded to cut his finger. Nothing daunted, he continued his experiments, finding that he could hack and hew splinters of wood from the table and chairs with this new toy.

For a long time this amused him, but finally tiring he continued his explorations. In a cupboard filled with books he came across one with brightly colored pictures—it was a child's illustrated alphabet—

A is for Archer,
Who shoots with a bow.
B is for Boy,
His first name is Joe.

The pictures interested him greatly. There were many apes with faces similar to his own, and farther over in the book he found, under "M," some little monkeys such as he saw daily flitting through the trees of his primeval forest. But nowhere was pictured any of his own people; in all the book was none that resembled Kerchak or Tublat or Kala.

At first he tried to pick the little figures from the paper, but he soon saw that they were not real, though he knew not what they might be, nor had he any words to describe them.

The boats and trains and cows and horses were quite meaningless to him, but not quite so baffling as the odd little figures which appeared beneath and between the colored pictures—some strange kind of bugs he thought they might be, for many of them had legs, though nowhere could he find one with eyes and a mouth. It was his first introduction to the letters of the alphabet, and he was over ten years old.

Of course he had never before seen print, or never had spoken with any living thing which had the remotest idea that such a thing as a written language existed, and never had he seen any one reading.

So what wonder that the little boy was quite at a loss to guess the meaning of these strange figures.

Near the back of the book he found his old enemy, Sabor, the tiger, and, just above him, coiled Histah, the snake.

Oh, it was most engrossing! Never before in all his ten years had he enjoyed anything so much. So absorbed was he that he did not note the approaching dusk, until it was quite upon him.

He put the book back in the cupboard and closed the door, for he did not wish any one else to find and destroy his treasure, and as he went out into the gathering darkness he closed the great door of the cabin behind him as it had been before he discovered the secret of its lock, but before he left he had noticed the hunting knife where he had thrown it upon the floor, and this he picked up and took with him to show to his fellows:

He had taken scarce a dozen steps toward the jungle when a great form rose up before him from the shadows of a low bush.

At first he thought it was one of his own people, but in another instant he realized that it was a huge gorilla.

So close was he that there was no chance for flight, and little Tarzan knew that he must stand and fight for his life; for these great beasts were the deadly enemies of his tribe, and neither one or the other ever asked or gave quarter.

Had Tarzan been a full-grown bull ape of the species of his tribe he would have been more than a match for the gorilla, but being only a little English boy, though enormously muscular for such, he stood on show against his cruel antagonist. In his veins, however, flowed the blood of the best of a race of mighty fighters, and back of this was the training of his short lifetime among the fierce brutes of the jungle.

He knew no fear, as we know it; his heart beat the faster, but from the excitement and exhilaration of adventure. Had the opportunity presented itself he would have escaped, but solely because his judgment told him he was no match for the great thing which confronted him. And as flight was out of the question, he faced the gorilla squarely and bravely without a tremor of a single muscle, or any sign of panic.

In fact, he met the brute midway in its charge, striking its huge body with his closed fists and as futilely as if he had been a fly attacking an elephant. But in one hand he still clutched the knife he had found, and as the brute, striking and biting, closed upon him, the boy accidentally turned the point toward the hairy breast.

As it sank deep into the body of him, the gorilla shrieked in pain and rage.

But the boy had learned in that brief second a use for his sharp and shining toy, so that, as the tearing, striking beast dragged him to earth he plunged the blade repeatedly into its breast.

The gorilla, fighting after the manner of its kind, struck terrific blows with its open hand, and tore the flesh at the boy's throat and chest with its mighty tusks.

For a moment they roled upon the ground in the fierce frenzy of combat. More and more weakly the torn and bleeding arm struck home with the long sharp blade, then the little figure stiffened with a spasmodic jerk, and Tarzan, the young Lord Greystoke, rolled senseless upon the dead and decaying vegetation which carpeted his jungle home.

A mile back in the forest the tribe had heard the fierce challenge of the gorilla, and, as was his custom when any danger threatened, Kerchak called his people together, partly for mutual protection against a common enemy, since this gorilla might be but one of several, and also to see that all members of the tribe were accounted for.

It was soon discovered that Tarzan was missing, and Tublat was strongly opposed to sending assistance. Kerchak himself had no liking for the strange little waif, so he listened to Tublat, and finally, with a shrug of his shoulders, turned back to the pile of leaves on which he had made his bed.

But Kala was of a different mind. In fact, she had waited but to learn that Tarzan was absent ere she was fairly flying through the matted branches toward the point from which the cries of the gorilla were still plainly audible.

Darkness had fallen and an early moon was sending its faint light to cast strange, grotesque shadows among the dense foliage of the forest.

Here and there the brilliant rays penetrated to earth, but for the most part they only served to accentuate the Stygian blackness of the jungle.

Like some huge fantom, Kala swung noiselessly from tree to tree, now running nimbly along a great branch, now swinging through space at the end of another, to grasp that of a further tree in her rapid progress toward the tragedy her knowledge of jungle life told her was being enacted.

The cries of the gorilla had told her plainly that it was in mortal combat with some other denizen of the fierce wood. Suddenly the cries ceased, and the silence of death reigned throughout the jungle.

Kala could not understand, for the voice of the gorilla had at the last been raised in an agony of suffering and death; but no sound had come to her by which she possibly could determine the nature of his antagonist.

That her little Tarzan could destroy a great bull gorilla she knew to be improbable; and so, as she neared the spot from which the sounds of the struggle had come, she moved more warily. With extreme caution she traversed the lowest branches, peering eagerly into the moon-splashed blackness for a sign of the combatants.

Presently she came upon them, lying in an open space full under the brilliant moon — Tarzan's torn and bloody form, and beside it a great bull gorilla, stone dead. With a low cry Kala rushed to Tarzan's side, and, gathering the poor, blood-covered body to her breast, listened for a sign of life. Faintly she heard it—the weak beating of the little heart.

Tenderly she bore him back through the inky jungle to where the tribe lay, and for many days and nights she had sat guard beside him, bringing him food and water and brushing the flies and other insects from his cruel wounds.

Of medicine or surgery the poor thing knew nothing. She could but lick the wounds, and thus kept clean them cleansed, that healing nature might the more quickly do her work.

At first Tarzan would eat nothing, but rolled and tossed in a wild delirium of fever. All he craved was water, and this she brought him in the only way she could, bearing it in her own mouth.

No human mother could have shown more unselfish and sacrificing devotion than did this poor wild brute for the little orphaned waif whom fate had thrown into her keeping.

At last the fever abated, and the boy commenced to mend. No complaint passed his tight-set lips, though the pain of his wounds was excruciating.

A portion of his chest was laid bare to the ribs, three of which had been broken by the mighty blows of the gorilla; one arm was nearly severed by the giant fangs, and a great piece had been torn from his neck, exposing his jugular vein, which the cruel jaws had missed but by a miracle.

With the stoicism of the brutes who had raised him, he endured his sufferings quietly, preferring to crawl away from the others and lie huddled in some clump of grasses rather than to show his misery before their eyes.

Kala, alone, he was glad to have with him.

To Be Continued.

ORIGIN OF THE DOLLAR MARK

As Early as Year 1544 the Sign $ Was Used in Portugal.

Of all the theories advanced in explanation of the origin of the dollar mark not one is entirely satisfactory and convincing, says the New York Independent. A Spanish source has often been suggested, but the fact that the sign is not used in Spain is at least a negative indication that another origin should be sought.

The following theory is not presented as complete, but it has some aspects of probability which make it seem worthy of consideration. The sign $ was used in Portugal as early as 1544; how much earlier I cannot at present say. It was called cifrao (cifra means a cipher, and cifrao is merely an augmentative." The Portuguese, however, did not use it originally or exclusively to represent a monetary unit, as appears from the definitions of cifrao given in the Portuguese dictionaries of Vieira, Mores Silva, and in the Diccionario Contemporaneo, all of which say in substance that the cifrao serves to separate the thousands from the hundreds, as, for example, 300$506, and that it serves also as an abbreviation for three ciphers, so that 745$ is the same as 745$000.

The Diccionario Contemporaneo adds that it is also used to represent a monetary unit, as the patacas in Macau and Timor, the dollars in America, etc. It may be added that Macau and part of Timor are Portuguese possessions, and that the pataca is nearly equivalent to our dollar in value. The sign was also used to represent thousands of men as well as of coins; thus the Portuguese historian Lemos writes of 4$ cavallos, e 60$ infantes—4,000 cavalry and 60,000 infantry.

Oklahoma's Mineral Output.

Oklahoma was the only one of the central states which showed a larger output of both lead and zinc in 1913 than in 1912. The value of the silver, lead and zinc produced at mines in Oklahoma for the year 1913, according to J. P. Dunlop, of the United States geological survey, was $1,855,217, compared with $1,101,042 in 1912. The increased yield of lead and zinc in 1913 was due entirely to operations in the Miami field. Drilling operations were conducted over a wide area and resulted in finding some extensive bodies of mineralized ground, the sinking of new shafts and the erection of concentrating plants.

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Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Every man is an optimist when he marries.

Anyway, the wheat crop is not psychological.

Having won the polo cup, John Bull can now throw away the old dipper.

We suspect that the most of the tottering old Huerta does is toward the bar.

Chronic loafers are too lazy to talk about what they are going to do tomorrow.

Wonder if Villa, every time he gets married, feels that he has Uncle Sam's blessing.

The fellow who drinks out of a bottle hasn't the excuse that he didn't know it was loaded.

Evidently the soldiers under Villa, when they have a job of killing to do, try to please the boss.

General Villa is going to move on to Mexico City, stopping only to get married now and then.

"French Congress Breaks Up in a Row," says a headline. It must not have been well trained.

Senator J. Hamilton Lewis has cut the "J." out of his name, but retains his well-known whiskers.

Colonel Roosevelt says a man cannot be in 40 places at the same time. Not without getting lost.

It's easy to see what is the matter with Kansas. She is raising more wheat than harvest hands.

Loafers can't understand why this country goes to the expense of maintaining a Department of Labor.

Destiny has an obstinate way of refusing to let Mr. Bryan take it by the hand and lead it where he will.

Dr. Anna Shaw says "the marriage service has outlived its usefulness." But then she never did have any use for it.

Democrats of the lower house are of the opinion that it isn't Representative Mann who wants but little here below.

It doesn't seem fair that the man who blows the biggest horn in a brass band gets no more pay than the little hornblower.

President Wilson has been telling what the Star-Spangled Banner must stand for in the future. Meanwhile Huerta has not saluted.

"A New England man swallowed a live bee and a New York girl swallowed a hundred needles." There is no accounting for tastes.

Dr. Anna Shaw doesn't burn any churches or cut any pictures for the cause of suffrage, but she cuts and slashes with her tongue.

Since the doctor has told him he must not talk, it is probable Colonel Roosevelt can think of a number of things he would like to say.

A Chicago doctor says eating raw onions will restore lost hair. He doesn't mention the size of the dose or say how often they should be taken.

"Sylvia Pankhurst has refused to eat, either in or out of jail." Sylvia is a remarkable girl, who has succeeded in exaggerating most of her mother's notions.

Dr. Anna Shaw says no woman obeys her husband. It may be true, but some of them are clever enough to make the husband think they are obeying.

A vice president of the United States has a great deal of difficulty in keeping before the public. There are times when he seems to need a press agent.

In the years to come, when Sylvia Pankhurst's monument is designed, it ought to represent her sitting on the steps of the house of commons, holding her appetite.

The Dutch nobleman who came to this country three years ago to seek a fortune has found it in California, but the dispatches don't say whether it is blonde or brunette.

Scientists have determined that at the age of 30 the female brain begins to lose weight, but that of the males not until the age of 40. Then women must begin to feel light-headed before men.

"Let us have our skirts made wide enough to walk to the polls," pleaded a Philadelphia woman before the convention of women's clubs. Common sense expressions like that will help remove prejudices.

Suffragists have let it be known that they want a national song. Enough to start the writers on all sorts of stuff; but national songs are not built to order, that is, well built. For the real thing there must be the occasion, the soul and the inspiration.

THE PLOW AND THE PLAGUE

The 17-year locust is a vexation and a worry, but he has ceased to be a terror. He cannot muster the vast armies which once descended upon a district and proceeded to eat it up, grain, blade, leaf, bark, and all. No longer is the sun darkened by his hordes, no longer are trains halted by the swarming masses, the countryside depopulated by a monstrous appetite, the land values caused to slump by the fearful depredations.

The locust as a plague is as obsolete as buffaloes in mighty herds. The creature has succumbed to the plow. It seems that reproduction is carried on by the deposit of eggs just below the surface of the ground. These are due to hatch in the spring. But fall plowing turns the eggs to the surface, exposes them to the sun or leaves them at the mercy of the rain and the snow and frost. This has reduced the plague to numbers where the locusts can be dealt with in the ordinary farm day's work. It has made such tragedies as those which came upon the west in the fifties and the seventies of the last century impossible unless the land should be abandoned of the plow.

We see that the 17-year locust is due for a visit this year. He will come as, of course, he comes every year. But being shorn of his myriads, he is shorn of his power to wreak great harm.

SCIENCE SLAYS A BUGBEAR

Something more than a century ago an English clergyman wrote an essay on "Population," which, up to a few years ago, has had the standing with political economists that the Scriptures have with the devout.

This clergyman pointed out that the human race, unchecked by pestilence, war, earthquake or famine, tends to increase at a faster rate than increases the means to feed the mouths brought into the world. Thus, if the law he laid down continue to hold good, it were unwise for physicians and health officers to fight the high mortality among infants, to isolate the tubercular and to insist upon obedience to sanitary regulations. For these measures, while saving life today and prolonging the lifetime of the present generation, would have to be paid in want and suffering by the generations unborn.

But what the English clergyman could not see, what his imagination could not glimpse, was that in the fullness of time there would appear men who would refuse to recognize the overlordship of nature and endeavor to make nature their servant. There are students today, who, seeing what scientific agriculture can do, predict the soil will in time be made to produce almost limitless quantities of food. They say that, with such promise as they now can read, the English clergyman's bugbear of an overpopulated earth can be taken out and decently buried.

DEFECTS OF HIGH SCHOOLS

Why do so many pupils who enter high school drop out before the time of graduation?

A writer in the Pictorial Review says it is only infrequently that students leave because of the inability of their parents to finance them through school. In the majority of cases, he says, it is because students cannot keep up with their studies and so find high school work stupid and irksome.

"The high school assumes desire for knowledge and habits of study. The boys and girls lounge comfortably through a term or two, see the number of their conditions mount, and leave because they cannot catch up. But while, in large measure, the elementary schools are responsible for the lack of habits of work, they are not responsible for the high school course itself, or, rather, for the various high school courses. For the high school course proper has become submerged in the waters of business colleges and vocational schools."

Only 7 per cent of all the school children enter high school after completing the courses of the grade schools, and comparatively few continue on to graduation. Plainly something will have to be done in order to obtain a larger proportionate attendance of the high school, if only to justify the expenditure for buildings and equipment. That something will probably have to consist of a modification of the courses of instruction, less teaching in preparation for colleges and more teaching in preparation for earning a livelihood.

HATRED OF LLOYD-GEORGE

An investigation made by the British government uncovered the fact that there are 4,000,000 acres of land within the corporation limits of the cities of the United Kingdom which are classified as agricultural. That is, the owners of all this land pay taxes upon it, not as city property, which it is, but as farm property, which it isn't.

Not one of these owners would sell a foot of their acres at the value on which the taxation is based. Nor are any of the owners willing to pay taxes at the true value. They are fighting every step made by the government to bring about a reform in the land taxing system.

You have seen extracts from the speeches of men who are opposed to what they call the "Lloyd-George regime." You have noted how bitter they were and probably have wondered how it is possible for one man to get himself so thoroughly hated as, apparently, Lloyd-George is hated. How strong this feeling is has been illustrated by the story of the man who says to another: "What do you think of Lloyd-George's latest speech?" "Rotten! I haven't seen it," says the other man.

The basic grievance against this little Welsh reformer is that he has played the mischief with an ancient privilege. When you see in the cable news that he has been harshly attacked as a pettifogging attorney and a nation-destroying radical, you can put it down that he has made another movement toward that most sensitive spot of all mankind—the pocketbook.

"IN THE CELLAR"

There is mighty little sympathy for the baseball team "in the cellar." It has reached such depths of despair and discouragement that its grimaces and struggles are looked upon as humorous. It is roasted, ridiculed, manhandled, until its members would discover comfort and solace in drawing the walls of the cellar around them and lying down to pleasant dreams. The teams that play with a "cellar" team consider it legitimate prey and use it as a back for boosting themselves into higher place.

Everywhere in human life there are men "in the cellar"—victims of alcohol and of drugs, inmates of prisons, poor, luckless persons who have made a failure of their enterprises, sensitive souls who cannot stand the rough usage of the world, a thousand forms of helplessness and hopelessness. But these sorrowful creatures are not considered legitimate prey for scorn and fun-making. There never has been a time when the world has been more thoughtful and more helpful toward them. Societies are organized to give them a hand. Public charities save them from utter want. They are provided with encouragement, emboldened and comforted.

It is a good deal to say that we have progressed so far that there is no such thing in human life as a "cellar" so deep and dark that none may ever climb out of it.

ONE OF THE COLONEL'S GIFTS

Colonel Roosevelt's accounts of his travels in the back country of Brazil show that he has not been a mere spectator, or hunter, or cataloguer of queer fish and birds and mammals. They show, rather, that his deepest interest has been for the human side of the picture. He notes, with feeling and sympathy, the struggles of the pioneers. He observes the opportunities for settlement. He speculates upon the time when this hinterland will feed thousands of herds of cattle where it now feeds one and steamboats and railroads and schools and churches will be commonplace where now they are almost wanting.

Explorers have been plentiful enough. But we cannot recall another who has so combined exploration with prevision and so made one eager to live in order to behold the peopling of what now are wastes.

A GUIDE TO CHARACTER

"The contents of a boy's pockets are a pretty good indication of the boy's character."—From a woman's magazine.

For instance, if the boy's pocket contains a knife it is a sign he is murderous, or is of a mechanical turn of mind, or that he is on the mental plane of the loafer who whittles small town railway platforms away.

If the pocket contains a slate pencil, the boy is studious; if four marbles, of a sporting disposition, which, of course, calls for curbing; if a piece of chewing gum, athletic; if a snake skin scientific.

But what is the character of the boy whose pockets contain a small magnet, a brass baggage check, a penny, a plug of tobacco tag, the top of a glass inkwell, a golf ball, a clam shell, seven hair pins, a pipe stem, a leather shoe lace, two corks, a bit of candle, a "lucky stone" and a rusty key?

Probably just boy.

If Huerta gets drunk as often as reported he must be one of the fellows who can either drink or let it alone.

oLts of girls are wearing pink mosquito "bites" this season. They are more fashionable than moles.

To Subscribers Whose Time Expires in July

All of our subscribers whose time expires this month should have by this time received our special propositions for renewals and the raising of clubs. You will find the offers we make are exceedingly liberal and we are sure that you will not only renew promptly, but that you will invite your neighbors and friends to join with you.

Our new patterns in lace curtains and lace bed sets have proven exceedingly popular with our readers, and a great many have expressed themselves as highly pleased.

Over 92 per cent of our subscribers whose time expired during June, renewed for the coming year and a greater number than ever took advantage of our propositions Nos. 3 and 4—sending us clubs of 10 and 20 names.

We feel absolutely certain that the same will be true regarding July renewals and of the great many old subscribers who sent us clubs of four last year, we particularly wish to impress upon you how very easy it will be to make your club 10 or 20 names at the special price we make.

The Toledo Weekly Blade is gaining friends daily and this, the 79th year of its existence, finds it more popular than at any time during its long and successful career.

It is unquestionably the best family newspaper published in America and is known and valued everywhere newspapers are read. Over 240,000 families throughout the United States are readers of the Weekly Blade, (estimating over 1,000,000 readers weekly) surely a Great National Family.

Sunday School

WHERE OUR TIMES GET THEIR IDEALS

The International Sunday School Lesson for June 28 Is, "The Seeking Saviour."—Heb. 4:14 to 5:10.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

Merely to prove that our brains have not lost their highest capacity, it is worth while for us to stop thinking about the sporting page and the fashion hints long enough to consider the drift of the world in which we live. That is big thinking, worthy of mature minds. Few of us ever rise above a consideration of the nearest and smallest of the many counter currents of life.

When we view things in the large it becomes clear that the general trend of our times is toward idealism.

Almost any department of life may be selected at random in proof of this. Consider the matter of the education of women. Within the memory of living persons, eminent thinkers scoffed at the idea of "she schools" and "education of females." Many persons still alive knew Mary Lyon, who was the pioneer of the modern idea of higher education for women.

Child labor, the horrors of which have taken strong hold of this generation, was not the subject for comment a century ago. Our vast plans for baby-saving and for hygienic living are creations of our own day.

Prison reform is scarcely more than a century old, though the present conception of prison reform is a world ahead of that which Dickens knew. The general diffusion of intelligence within a century has been a colossal achievement.

It is only a matter of decades since temperance has made such progress as the most prophetic reformer of 50 years ago could not foresee or anticipate. The social evil has been boldly challenged, and is being sagaciously fought in our day. Politics is being put on a new basis. Medical science is coming to be a social service. The thinking of the whole world is growing democratic.

Simply stupendous is the progress which our eyes have seen in the advance of human welfare. A long, clear look at this should steady our thinking and stay our hysteria. Great tasks remain, but that they may be accomplished is proved by what has already been done. The seemingly new principle which is dominant in the world today is nothing else than the kingdom idea taught by Jesus 19 centuries ago.

"O Pale Galilean, Thou Hast Conquered."

The cry of Julian the Apostate may be echoed in our own day. The social conquests of our era all follow at the chariot wheel of Christ, and are part of His triumph. He is the victor in the twentieth century. The immeasurable ferment of this generation is traceably due to the kingdom leaven, which Jesus implanted in the lump of society in the days of his flesh. What an evidence of the patience of God, that He should wait so long for so much of victory.

For the past three months the Sunday schools of the world have been studying Jesus in his teachings. Through the record runs a clear note of opposition. His ideas seemed so radical as to be futile. The spectacle appeared like a pathetic waste of a great mind and a great mission; for the shadow of the cross fell athwart these latter days of Jesus.

Now, in amaze, we behold the consequences of those utterances which His day flouted. Nowhere else but in the teachings of Christ did this new spirit of love and mercy and justice take its rise. We are today reaping the fruits of His sowing. His kingdom is so palpably triumphing that we may echo Julian's cry, "O, Pale Gallilean, Thou hast conquered!"

Three Months of Wisdom Words.

A period of about three months in the life of Jesus is covered by the quarter's lessons. The scene of all is laid in Perea. Steadfastly the face of Jesus was turned toward Jerusalem. He was near the end of His life.

These lessons all represent discourses. There were attendant incidents for some, but only one miracle—the healing of the lepers. Jesus was gathering up into the final messages the utterances of His ministry.

The background of snarling, captious, hostile Pharisees is present throughout. Then, as now, vested interests were against new ideas. From the days of Jesus down to the veto of the home rule bill by the house of lords, the rich and powerful have always been found opposing the progress of democracy. "Conservatism" sets its face against reform. Even the church has found herself in some cases holding a fort, when she should have been leading a charge.

In this connection, it is to be noted that two of the stories told by Jesus have the greatest pertinency to the possessors of wealth; the parable of Dives and Lazarus, and the refusal of the rich young ruler, are to be found within this course of lessons.

Getting the Meaning of the Near.

Homely stories and commonplace incidents make up most of this course of lessons. Jesus saw "sermons in stones." All the life amid which He moved was to Him vocal with spiritual messages. He attached a profound teaching to such common incidents as the scramble for place at a feast; the misery of a leper at the rich man's gate; the shrewd worldly wisdom of a steward discharged from his post; the loss of a coin from her headdress by a woman; the shepherd's straying sheep; the Pharisee at prayer—whichever way He looked, Jesus found feathers for truth's arrows.

The observation is suggested by this, that our day's call is for prophets and poets who will interpret to us our own times and our own life. We are tired of the steam heated poetry of the magazines, and weary of preaching and teaching that mirrors the artificialities of our civilization.

Out of the great wise silence, brooding and latent so long,
Burst on the world, O Master—sing us the big man-song.

Full of the echoes of battle—souls crying up from the dust!
Hungry we cried to our singers—our singers have flung us a crust!

Choked with the smoke of the battle, staggering, weary with blows,
We cried for a goblet of music; they flung us the dew of a rose!

Gewgaw goblets they gave us, jeweled and polished and fine,
And filled with the tears of a weakling: Oh, God! for a gourd—and wine!

O big wise Lyric Master, you who have seen us build,
Molding the mud with our tears and blood into the thing we willed—

Soon shall your brooding be over, the dream shall be ripened, and then—
Thunderous out of the silence—hurl us the Song of Men!

—John Neihardt.

The Seeking Saviour.

The greatest story in the world of literature, that of the Prodigal Son, was told in the period covered by these lessons. With it went the allied parables of the Lost Sheep and the Lost Coin. Here, too, we find that other picture parable of the Publican and Pharisee at prayer. Also, doughty little Zacchaeus up a tree in search of truth, and swiftly making restitution of his ill-gotten gains, in loyalty to truth.

Like a major theme in a great symphony, there is constantly recorded through these final utterances of Jesus the idea that the "Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which is lost." That is the greatest revelation about God. It is one unique trait of Christianity. Other religions represent man seeking God. Christ revealed God as seeking man. The yearning Father heart, as represented in the Son who went the limit to show God's love, looms large in these lessons. The key of all our recent studies is this picture of the patient, self-spending Son of God seeking, seeking, seeking.

THORN PRICK OF MILKMAN

Results in Epidemic of Diphtheria and 117 Deaths.

A milkman near London pricked his finger with a thorn. It festered, but he refused to give up his work until he was obliged to go into a hospital. At the same time an epidemic of diphtheria broke out in the neighborhood, an epidemic which eventually caused 117 deaths. The doctors were at first at a loss to trace the cause, but presently they found that the germs came from milk supplied from the farm where the man with the pricked finger worked. Then they examined the man and found that his poisoned hand reeked with germs of this deadly disease.

Logic of Girl Evangelist.

A 20-year-old girl evangelist who has lately attracted attention in England, was interviewed by a reporter, who asked conventional questions. "Do you think women preachers are needed in modern church life?" was one of the questions. The answer was straightforward. "To me it is simply a question of obeying a personal call to the work. And the call, whether it comes to man or woman, must not be resisted." The girl has been preaching since she was 9 years old. She is fond of literature, and has written poems, not all of them religious.

John Bull at Last Gets One from Your Uncle Samuel

—Chicago Tribune.

Attacks the Young People's Societies in the Churches

Chicago, June 18. "Our young people's societies remind one of the scriptural saying, 'Seven women shall lay hold upon one man.' In many of them seven young women lay hold upon one solitary, scared young man."

The Rev. H. H. Hammill, of Nashville, Tenn., made the above remark yesterday in a criticism of young people's societies in the churches at the Sunday School convention in Moody Church.

If Mr. Hammill's ideas were followed, the Christian Endeavor Society, numbering 4,000,000 members; the Epworth League and the Baptist Young People's Union, numbering from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 more members, would go out of existence.

"The time has come when all of the young people's societies in the churches ought to head back into the Sunday School," Dr. Hammill said.

"The Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church, south, lost in one year 5,000 members, while the men in the adult Bible classes in the Sunday Schools have increased by thousands.

"The young people's societies were organized because the Sunday School was neglecting to train young people in Christian work, but now the Sunday Schools have taken up this work of training.

"The Sunday School and the young people's societies have nearly all things in common now, and the Sunday School being the more fundamental institution, ought to absorb the young people's societies.

Dr. Hammill's position was controverted by Rev. E. Morris Fergusson, of the Presbyterian board of Sabbath School work. Dr. Fergusson advocated also paid Sunday School teachers, who should be organized into a faculty.

"I believe," Dr. Fergusson said, "in reconstructing the entire religious educational policy o the church.

"Teachers ought to be paid so much as wages as to enable them to hire other persons to do work that they would otherwise have to do, and thus set them free for Christian work.

"We ought to organize the teaching force into a faculty. Let one, if necessary, the pastor, be professor of the Bible, or one a professor of the New Testament, and another professor of the Old Testament, another professor of psychology, another professor of parish visitation.

"Keep the young people's societies, but graduate young people at the age of 18 from the Sunday School and give them diplomas and then allow them to take responsibilities in other lines of church work."

A vote was taken in the congregation and a majority voted "yes" on the proposition to reconstruct instead of abandon the young people's societies

Missouri is now so well settled that less than 1,000 acres of government land remain open to settlement.

Venice is built on 118 small islands, connected by 378 bridges.

England Wins Polo Trophy From America

What is called the Westchester cup, a trophy emblematic of the polo championship of the world, has been carried over to England, its second trip across the Atlantic. It was won in games played Saturday and Wednesday, on the Meadowbrook field, Westbury, L. I., which were witnessed by 40,000 people.

Perhaps comparatively few people in the United States know anything about polo. It is a rich man's game, in which the general public has little interest. The players are mounted on ponies bred for the game, and these have a great deal to do with the result. The ponies do not exceed 14½ hands in height. There are four players on each side. They carry mallets about four feet long, with which to strike the ball, made of light wood. The grounds are usually 900 feet long by 450 feet wide, level turf, at each end of which are located goal posts, 24 feet apart. The game is of ancient origin. In 1870 it was introduced in England by army officers who had been stationed in India, and about 1885 it was played in the United States for the first time.

In the first game at Meadowbrook last Saturday the Americans seemed to be outclassed and were defeated by a score of 8½ to 3, but they came back Wednesday in surprising form and scored an equal number of goals to those made by the winners. It was the desperate style of their play and the lack of perfect teamwork that finally wrought their downfall, for they lost in penalties 2½ points out of a gross 5, while the English were penalized 1 point, retaining four of their five goals.

After the victory was clinched the large English continent showed unusual enthusiasm. The successful players were lifted from their tired ponies and hugged and carried about the field. After they had escaped to don blanket coats they were escorted to the clubhouse by a big delegation of Englishmen carrying small union jacks and were there congratulated by hundreds of English and American polo enthusiasts. The officers of the Polo Association praised their splendid sportsmanship and play, and they in turn congratulated the defenders on their strong stand in the closing game.

LONDON STREET SAYINGS

Slang Phrases in United States Last Much Longer.

There are always street sayings in London which have a becomingly short life and do not become a part of the national consciousness in the same manner as "I should worry" and the like seem to have done in this country. "Has your mother sold her mangle?" "Who shot the dog?" and "How are you off for soap?" are some of the picturesque questions which have been hurled by the street crowds at dignified passersby and at one another. At the time of the exhibition in 1851 the cry, "How's your poor feet?" was heard everywhere. And it was an altogether logical question, for the fatigue suffered by people as they wandered around the huge exhibition grounds was very great, and the discomfort which many of them felt was written in their faces.

PROFIT SHARING A SUCCESS

Boston Grocer Says Plan Increases Efficiency of Employes.

Direct profit sharing has accomplished most satisfactory results for a Boston grocer, who operates a chain of 105 stores. At the end of the year the profits of each department are calculated and in general the employes of the departments which have produced the most net gain receive the largest percentage of profits. At a recent division $17,000 was distributd among 600 employes, that amount representing their half of the earnings of the company for the year. The head of this business says that most men have the element of speculation strongly developed within them, and that they will do much more in striving for some unknown income than for a mere wage of stated amount. "The profit sharing plan," he says, "has increased the efficiency of my employes from 40 to 75 per cent."

HEALTH WORK IN SCHOOLS

It Began Only About Fourteen Years Ago.

The work of supervising the health of school children began about 14 years ago, at which time only eight American cities had any plan for protecting the health of school children. Ten years later it was reported that over 400 American cities had organized health work in schools. Today probably a hundred cities have corps of school nurses. As far back as two years ago it was reported that 48 American cities were employing staffs of school dentists, and it is probable that many other cities have undertaken the same work within the time elapsed since that report.

VARIETIES

New Jersey canning industries employ more than 3,000 women.

The United States in 1912 imported 105,032,429 pounds of licorice root.

Under a new Philippine law no physician may own a pharmacy.

Cuba's sugar crop for the present season is estimated at 2,500,000 tons.

Last year there were 31,499 homestead entries in the Canadian northwest.

Between 1907 and 1912 horned cattle in Germany decreased by 500,000 head.

Insects and tree diseases annually cause $50,000,000 damage in the United States.

United States lumber industry yearly pays out more than $367,000,000 in wages.

Vermont has decided to return to earth and gravel roadmaking in the less traveled highways.

The Amazon valley in the first three months of 1914 exported 29,268,478 pounds of crude rubber.

For laying electric wires underground without the expense of conduits a steeltaped cable has been invented.

In California there are 330,000 acres on which grapevines are growing; 170,000 planted to wine grapes; 110,000 to raisin grapes and 50,000 to table grapes.

Great attention is pand by the city of Madgeburg, Prussia, to its bicycle roads. One may ride many miles in the country on smooth stretches of road.

Because of modern fashions, a Philadelphia scientist has figured that women must eat 10 per cent. more food than formerly to maintain their normal temperature.

In less than a year the horse is likely to disappear from the British postal delivery business, his place in the country being taken by motorcycles with side car attachments.

German wine growers are encouraged by their government to distribute nesting material and erect birdhouses in their vineyards to attract the feathered foes of insect pests.

Portland, Me., has lost one of its largest historical trees. It stood on Benedict Arnold's trail, and was more than 100 years old. It measured four feet three inches across the butt.

There has been a protest raised against the amount of money which American legislators spend on baths. The sum expended by the house of representatives last year was $6,200.

Using antennae mounted in pairs on a wooden tower erected on a hill, a Spanish electrician has succeeded in drawing electricity from the atmosphere at a pressure of 6,000 volts.

After 33 years of continuous service as a trustee of Columbia University, Seth Low has resigned. For 10 years of this period, from 1890 to 1900, Mr. Low was president of the university.

Railroad ties made of reinforced concrete into which asbestos fibers have been introduced, tried out on a Bavarian railway, can be drilled and hammered like wood, which they far outlast.

There are 10 bridges formed by nature in the United States. Their formation is caused by the current of streams running through rocks, the Natural bridge of Virginia being the most celebrated.

If Oklahoma has bumper crops this year, it will be due in considerable measure to the direct aid rendered the farmers of the schools. Throughout the state the teachers and pupils have been systematically testing seeds for the planters.

Philadelphia employs one school nurse to about 5,000 children. Boston makes the number of pupils under each nurse about 2,500. Some experts the idea that the best number of pupils for one nurse is 1,000.

In tearing down a building in Attica, Ill., recently a tightly closed glass jar was found containing a quart of dent corn. Although the corn is known to be at least 75 years old, it seems well preserved and will be planted.

The superintendent of a manufacturing plant in Waukesha, Wis., delayed the sale of a set of iron coils for more than a month, while a robin which had a nest of young there raised them to the point where they could take care of themselves.

For the fifth time since its erection the Eiffel tower is receiving a new dress of orange yellow. Sixty thousand pounds of paint is needed to adorn the great tower and 50 painters will be employed daily for three months. The new robe costs $20,000.

Contrary to general belief the Carrara mountains, or Apuan Alps, are not composed entirely of marble, although deposits occur throughout the group, which extends nearly parallel with the coast for about 40 miles from Aulia, on the river Magra, to Lucca.

An inexpensive method of abolishing the noise of the city traffic is being tried at Frankfort. The street paving is of stone blocks being cleaned out to a depth of about an inch, asphalt is poured over the street in a layer an inch thick. Sand being sprinkled on, the surface is smoothed.

Of the 38,000,000 tons of coal mined in France annually 23,000,000 tons are produced in the Pas-de-Calais. As this coal is worth $4 a ton at the pit mouth, besides attracting industries, these coal mines are of an enormous source of wealth, the value of the annual output being nearly $100,000,000.

There is a big demand for molybdenum, and the price of this valuable mineral has gone soaring. It is said that a French firm, which offers to take 100 tons a year at prices scaled from $6 a unit for low grades up to $12 a unit for the highest grades, wishes it as a base for smokeless powder.

Esek Hopkins was the first admiral of the American navy, being appointed in 1775 by the continental congress commander-in-chief of the navy. While he at first achieved great success, he was removed in 1777 on the ground of incompetency. He died in 1802 at Providence, R. I., where a monument has been erected to his memory.

A crocodile at the Frankfurt (Germany) zoo has just been fitted to an aluminum jaw. The crocodile fractured its jaw on the rocks in its basin and every effort to get the bones to reset proved ineffectual. Accordingly Surgeon Major Marx decided to operate and succeeded in replacing the fractured mandible by one of aluminum.

The making of glazed tiles or "azulejos" is the only ancient Valencian industry which has retained its importance through centuries up to the present day. These wall and floor tiles enter into the construction of nearly every modern building throughout the region, and the local consumption alone is sufficient to keep factories running.

Summer Preparations Make for Good Cheer in Winter

Early summer is the time to prepare for an abundance of bright blossoms to cheer up the short, dark days of the coming winter. For ease of culture and surety of results nothing equals the geraniums. No other plant thrives better in the hot, dry air of an ordinary living room, where the temperature may run dangerously near the freezing point at night.

To have geraniums blossom during the cold months slips must be used instead of old plants that have been blooming all summer. Plant the slips directly in the pots they are to remain in, for they will not put out buds until root growth is well established. Five-inch pots are best; or if you do not have pots empty, tin cans holding a quart do well. Be sure to give sufficient drainage. Nail holes are not large enough. I turn the can over and strike two or three holes in it with the corner of a hatchet. In the fall the cans may be given a coat of brown paint and look very well.

Making Pots Ready.

Prepare the pots by putting in an inch or so of small stones or broken crockery. Then fill them full of good garden soil that has an admixture of sand. I find a small quantity of lime mixed with the soil tends to keep it sweet and discourages the small flies who sometimes bother. A teaspoonful to a five-inch pot will be enough. A small or medium sized slip will root and grow much better than a large one. Press the soil firmly around the slip and set the pot in a shady place for a few days. When first brought to the sunlight let the morning or afternoon sun strike it, but not the hot midday sun. After a week's time the pots may be sunk in the earth near the other geraniums or in some flower bed. They are easier to care for that way, as they do not dry out so quickly.

After Growth Begins.

As soon as growth has begun and the plant is two or three inches high, pinch out just a tiny bit of the top and other branches will start out where the leaves join the stalk. Continue the pinching process for some weeks until there are a number of nice branches, for every branch means another bunch of blossoms, as they are borne only at the tips of the branches. Also a nice, low, compact plant is much nicer than a tall, scraggly one. Keep the buds pinched off, too, until September. If they are to blossom later they must not waste their energy blossoming now. Another "kink" toward winter blossom is the manner in which they are handled when first brought into the house in fall.

Don't wait until the weather is real cool. About the middle of September is about right. Put them by a window that is open day and night. They have had pure fresh air, and if shut away from it at first, will drop their leaves and have to start all over again. Later the window can be closed on too cold nights and they will gradually become accustomed to indoor conditions. Geraniums will do fairly well in an east or west window, but much better in a south one, as they are lovers of sunshine.

Productive Strains.

As to varieties, my experience indicates that there are productive "strains" among the geraniums as well as among the poultry and cattle. Any single geranium will bloom more freely than a double one, and a single red outdoes them all. But I would not plant all single ones, nevertheless for there are so many beautiful double varieties. I have one bright double pink one I christened "Old Faithful," because of its generous blossoming qualities.

After they are brought into the house in fall be careful about watering too much. The soil should become quite dry between each watering. I water mine about once a week. Sometimes they do not need it as often as that. Be guided by the condition of the soil. I find the most satisfactory way to immerse the pot for five or ten minutes in water that has the chill taken off. Then let the pot drain thoroughly before returning to the saucers. When November comes it is a good plan to add a teaspoonful of ammonia to each quart of water two or three times. As the winter advances and the fertility in the soil gets less, supply some by putting some well rotted manure in a sack and turning hot water on it in an old pail. When it has cooled, dilute until the color of very weak tea and use to water the plants. The manure may be used over and over again. If geraniums begin to have a great many yellow leaves you may be pretty sure they are getting too much water, or if a coal stove is used, there is coal gas present and the air is just as bad for the people as the flowers and needs a remedy.

Never open a window or door where the plants will get a direct blast of icy air in winter, or the buds will be blasted. And still another "don't." Don't turn the plants around or blossoms will fail to appear.

These ways have been followed by the writer for many years and her windows are noted for their number of bright, pretty blossoms in winter.
—D. W., Pa.

The PEACE PAGE.

EDITOR MARTHA HOLDEN

The Love of Woman

MARTHA HOLDEN.

June we like to look upon as the woman's month. It is named for the goddess Juno, who represented to the Greek all the feminine graces and virtues.

So our beautiful month of June, with its gifts of roses and full leaf- and tender moods, typifies the age of womanhood.

Early in the month we had the sweet girl graduate. Ever before us all through the month; we have had the bride.

It is the playtime of the year, yet others usually work the hardest, packing picnic baskets, sewing the summer finery or preparing the wedding feast. Yet she is the happy woman who has daughters to work and to care for, and the compensation in their companionship is a big reward.

Among the graduating essays I heard, a thought from one stays with me.

The young girl announced that some writer has said (doesn't that sound like a graduating essay?) and some writer has said that from the time a girl baby opens her eyes to the world until she closes them, a gray haired grandmother, she is always a girl.

That is the secret of the joy of good mothers.

They keep the girl's heart. There is an adventure for them in every event of the daughter's life. They live again their own dreams, ambitions, hopes and fears.

The women who keep this girlish interest never grow old.

I knew one who never blushed to her age, nor tried to fight it, who was young till the day of her death at 65. She kept always the girl's point of view. She was sympathetic with youth, and no period of existence so keenly demands our sympathy.

Most mothers are like that, thank heaven, and so the daughters have come to be thankful and likewise careful that they don't impose upon their mothers.

There are many thoughtful daughters, too. Plenty of girls this June made their graduation gowns, and their wedding outfits, to keep mother from being tired.

* * *

The cheerful woman is like a ray of June sunshine wherever she goes. She not only does good to others by example, but she helps gloomy people to throw off some of their native melancholy. It is a tragic truth that melancholy is native to some, as cheer it to others. If you know you are melancholy, watch your liver and dwell as near as possible to a cheerful woman.

The woman who knows the world is growing better, and that young people should be happy and that old people ought to be, is a more enjoyable companion than she who imagines all sorts of evils, imputes false motives and fails to see the best side of every human being.

* * *

The last 20 years have changed our type of the ideal woman. Yesterday she was the homekeeper, the mother who lived in and for her home, husband and children. Today we recognize a new ideal. The college graduate, the athlete, often a professional woman who expects to vote. She marries, and manages her home and children to perfection, because she is trained to concentrated effort. She is the best flower of the "new womanhood." She is proving that a woman may be educated and still be tender; that she may be gifted and still be simple and true.

* * *

Whatever else she may be, if she have not tenderness, she is a failure as a woman. Cruelty of speech, or act, or thought will stamp themselves upon her face.

The hard woman! How we shrink from her. It is better to be stupid than to be cruel, and no amount of learning can compensate for the lack of kindness. Dear sisters of the Peace Page, have you ever thought what a cycle your woman's love accomplishes? The love of mother, of sister, of sweetheart, of wife and of daughter. If you have attained this, you have had the chance to develop and to fulfill every high phase of your woman's nature.

Are you tender and loving and true, not only to your own, but to every one of God's heart-hungry, soul-stirring creatures?

Children, Tagged, Cross Ocean Alone

In charge of the chief stewardess on the S. S. Olympic came five orphan children, all girls, bound for different parts of the United States, where they have foster parents awaiting them. They all bear the tags with their destinations. The children are Phyllis and Alice Dunbar, Helen Trench and the Winkler sisters, Minnie and Kala.

Our Correspondents

Mrs. N. M., Vermont, thanks you for sending the requested poem, Face on the Barroom Floor.

Rose and cornstarch bead rules to Mrs. Cyrus Bump, Salisbury, Vt.

I would like to say in regard to church suppers that "the women knead their dough to make cakes to the queen of heaven, and to pour out drink offerings unto other gods, that they may provoke me to anger.

"'Do they provoke me to anger,' saith the Lord. Do they not provoke themselves to the confusion of their own faces?"—I. A. H., N. Y.

A few weeks ago you kindly printed my request to hear from anyone wanting a good boy. I have received 61 letters. Now, one boy will not go around, so he will write to the ones that seem most favorable to him. I would suggest you ask for boys for homes now or start a want column for homeless children in the Peace Page. There are so many good, kind-hearted readers. I was very much surprised at the result of the few lines. With the kindest regards for The Blade and the homes that need boys.—Mrs. R. L., Pa.

We might have a Boy Exchange as well as a book exchange. Our first venture was successful as far as the homes went. There wasn't boys enough.—M. H.

I received 16 letters and five cards yesterday, nearly all of them wanting pomegranate seeds. I only had a few and I sent all I had to the first writer. I have some plants. If they do well, I'll save the seeds and send to all of you. I will keep your envelopes and have them ready if the Lord permits me so to do. The pomegranates grow on vines the same as muskmellons, the size of an ordinary apple.—Mrs. E. J., Ills.

I have ten maple trees around my yard. The sunshine comes flecking through them on the porch. I hope you who are left alone have good children as I have. They all want me to live with them, but I love my home, though I live alone.

Our church aid society raised money by each member earning a dollar. We each write how we did it in rhyme. I made corn husk mats and the last of verses reads:

"So pass the hat, I have braided a mat,
That will clean up any shoe.
When the storm king roars, it will
save your floors,
And I've earned my dollar, too."
—Mrs. A. B., Wis.

Our Cook Book

Strawberry Puddings.—Four cupfuls of soft stale bread or cake crumbs, two and one-half cupfuls milk, two whole eggs and one white, two level tablespoonfuls sugar. A little grated lemon rind, half teaspoonful vanilla, fresh strawberries. Time: Preparation and baking, 35 minutes. These puddings are easily digested and very nourishing. Grease small custard cups, and fill each about three-quarters full with the crumbs. Beat the whole eggs, and the white, together without separating, add the sugar, the milk, the flavoring, and a pinch of salt. Pour this mixture carefully over the crumbs in the cups, filling them to the top. Now stand the cups in a shallow pan half-full of water, and bake in a moderate oven about 25 minutes, or until set. When cold, turn them out on a pretty dish; garnish with berries—or other fruit in season—and serve with the following sauce:

Ice Cream Sauce.—Yolk of one egg, one cupful whipped cream (half cupful before whipping), one-fourth cupful confectioner's sugar, one-half teaspoonful vanilla. Time: Preparation, 5 minutes. Beat the yolk until light; add the sugar and beat again. Add the whipped cream; mix carefully, and add the vanilla. Keep in the refrigerator until serving time. This sauce is equally delicious to use with other puddings.—Ladies' World.

Frozen Strawberry Mousse.—Whip one pint of sweet double cream until it is thick; fold in two cupfuls of finely-chopped blanched almonds and one quart of strawberries slightly crushed. Turn into a pudding mold having a tube in the center, pack in ice and salt, cover with a heavy blanket or piece of carpet, and let stand in a cool place for three or four hours. When ready to serve, turn out carefully, fill the center with sweetened berries and cream.

Rhubarb Conserve With Rose Geranium—To each pint of fresh rhubarb, peeled and cut into small pieces, add one cupful of brown sugar, and let it stand for two hours. Add one-half cupful of seeded raisins and the juice of one lemon. Cook this slowly until the desired consistency is obtained. Place two young sweet or rose geraniums leaves in the bottom of a tumbler, and pour the hot conserve over them. This gives a very aromatic and pleasing flavor. Many other jellies may be improved by the addition of these leaves, notably apple and quince.

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INTUITION

In answering the question of L. B. of Indiana, wish to say that women have greater intuitive power than the men. The eyes are said to be the windows to the soul, and speak all languages, and need no introduction. We may be able to conceal our name, our age, our circumstances in life, but we cannot conceal our character. In the glance of the eye, in the tone of the voice, in the mien and gesture, character discloses itself. Our first impressions are almost invariably correct, and our most hasty words the most sincere. If we stop to consider we may, however, say something more appropriate for the occasion.—D. F. D., Pennsylvania.

A YOUNG MOTHER

I am a mother of two baby boys, and my husband and I are going to make the environment such that they will want to stay on the farm. We are still young, I being past 20 and my husband nearly 24, and we are going to be chums of the boys.

We are working hard to pay for a pretty 40 acres, which in time we hope to call all our very own.

Next time I will tell you about the country in which I live. Does not Nature instill a reverence for the Creator?—Girlie from Steuben.

We are glad to hear from this young mother, and hope for the descriptive letter soon. Nature speaks to us a varied language, and certainly does draw us near to God. What a good time you will have going into the woods with your little sons, and teaching them to know the birds and the trees and to love their home!—M. H.

FAIRHOPE

I have never seen anything like our attractive little town which is situated on the Mobile Bay, about 18 miles east of the city of Mobile, on the opposite side of the shore. We have the finest bathing place here on the bay. One can walk out in the bay for half a mile without danger of drowning. As this is a winter as well as a summer resort, there are people here from every state in the Union. Our winters here are very mild—no snow, and ice is only a light scum, seldom as thick as a window pane, and the ground never freezes. This is the home of the Satsuma orange, one of the best that grows. There are hundreds of them being sent out every year for the past six or seven years. The country is new, and it is only lately they found that oranges would do so well here. I counted 28 oranges on one of our trees that we set out just two years ago. A still finer fruit is the Japanese persimmon. These are as large as a big tomato and are grand with sugar and cream.

The best thing that can be said of Fairhope is that this is the home of Organic Education, and the home of Mrs. Johnson, who is the starter of it, and it is useless to say there is an ideal school here.

In coming to Fairhope one has to come to Mobile, thence to Fairhope on the steamer. We ship a great deal of our produce to Mobile. Almost all crops do well here. Sweet potatoes, melons, peanuts and anything that vines grows to perfection.

Well, as this is my first attempt to write for a paper I will say goodbye to all, and hope to see the Blade soon.—Mrs. A. E., Ala.

FIRE IN THE FIFTIES

I will tell you how we obtained and preserved fire in the fifties. At that time matches were not in general use in the rural districts. There were several methods of obtaining fire. There was the sun glass, which resembles the mirrorscope of today, and by holding it between any soft dry substance and the sun, the rays of the sun would centralize upon the substance, and it would ignite. Then, again, by rubbing the edge of a hard piece of wood across the grain of a soft piece of wood, a powder would fall under the point where the rubbing was being done, and by continued rubbing this powder would ignite. Then, again, there was the steel and flint; by laying a bunch of flax tow on the floor and pouring a little powder on the tow, and holding the flint over the tow and powder, and striking the flint with the steel, sparks would fall from the flint, which would ignite the powder and set the tow afire.

After fire was obtained it was preserved by covering firebrands in hot embers.—G. W. T., Fla.

KEEP YOUR TEMPER

A word with the sister whose husband has a bad temper. Don't lose your temper because he does. Find something pleasant to say when he is cross.

It takes grace to do this, but you have grace if you just look it up. It may take time, but just try it. You will be successful.—Brown Eyes of Michigan.

A BACHELOR'S VIEWS

I am pleased with some of the discussions of things in the Peace Page, and I want to put my veto of condemnation on the infamous hobble skirt—no matter whether it is slashed or not.

If I were a young girl and wanted to make an exhibition of my fine feet or legs, as some do, I would hire out to some show, where high kicking is the star performance, and get pay for the same. I have no words in English strong enough to express my disgust of some of the fashions of today. Do you know what we men think of the loud dressing, loud talking and laughing to attract attention on the streets of a town? I will let them guess our thoughts, and maybe they will arrive at the proper idea.

Well, I am not an old soldier, but I had five brothers in the confederate army, two never got back home, and one of the others brought a two-ounce piece of lead in his shoulder and a hole in his leg. I am living alone with neither kith nor kin; do my own cooking and work on my farm. My but I get loneseome sometimes, and wish the Lord would take one of my ribs and fix me up a cook and housekeeper.

I am a Democrat, but I am not so blinded by party prejudice that I can't see the awful blunders that the present administration is making. If they keep it up I think I will turn "publican or sinner" or something else as bad.—M. D. E., N. C.

HOW TO READ

How many friends of the Peace Page love to read? Hbw many know how to appreciate the book or story they read? I will try to explain how we were taught to read. We read the story, then consulted the dictionary, hunted up important places. In a book we picked out the most important facts, hero or heroine. We had to read a story until we could see the scenes, as they were written, with our eyes closed. How many can see the places they are reading about, be the hero or heroine as the case may be? I think one gets the best out of a story when he can just lose his surroundings to everything else but the story.

Books that have dull beginnings, often end well. One misses a very beautiful or helpful story by not reading. I remember beginning a book four or five times before I made up my mind to read it. The first chapters were dull but not the last.

One of the sweetest memories of my school days is library day, which came once a month. We read a chapter from one of our favorite books taken from one of the libraries. What fun we had. Sometimes our teacher gave us hints on the style of books we read. She did not approve of the Alger class.

I love reading and think all ought to improve a few minutes daily, reading some helpful work and read aloud will be a great help.—Birdie from Ohio.

Merry-Go-Round

TRY TO:

**Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.**

Objects of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

A GLIMPSE OF GERMANY

It has always been a special pleasure to me to travel over almost unheard of railroads, visit out of the way places and meet the inhabitants of little known lands. I could write you a chapter of such experiences, but will limit myself to a visit last August, while abroad, to the village of Kuenigsfeld in the noted Black Forest of the Grand Duchy of Baden. After the Movarians were suppressed to almost an unknown quantity when once they had more than 300 churches in their native land—and found a refuge on the estates of Count Zingendorf in Saxony, they immediately founded the town of Herrnhut. This became their center of activity in 1722. Just 10 years later they commenced to send out missionaries to the slaves of the Island of St. Thomas in the West Indies. They also founded villages in other parts of Germany. Thus it happened that a party came into the dense forests of Baden, and built Koenigsfeld. After hard, struggling years of work a beautiful settlement is now found within half an hour's ride of Peterzel, the station on the line of the Kinzig Valley railroad. As a student, from Tuebingan 40 years ago, I had frequently visited Koenigsfeld. At that time the Movarian inn, Gasthof, was a little, low tumbled-down building. Now it is comfortably rebuilt. We spent a most delightful week there. The spiritual and physical atmosphere among these Reformers before the Reformation is certainly of the purest kind. The short daily morning services of Pastor Heyde strengthen his hearers for their work; the guests for their tramps through the ozone rich woods to some picturesque ruins of a castle, destroyed in the 30 years' war.—Prof. H. T. F., Pa.

Thank you for the German letter. I wish more of our readers who see foreign lands would write. It is a broadening view to all of us.—M. H.

WHITE ROSE AND FLAG

M. M. J.'s "Peace Day" suggestion is a fine idea, and I think should meet with the entire M. G. R. approval. It has already been seconded, so let's take a vote on it and make it unanimous. It has been suggested that the white rose be the flower worn. How would an American flag in connection with the white rose be? I would be pleased to hear from others. I will write again, telling about one of the prettiest places around Philadelphia, for this is a millionaires' country, and money does wonders when it comes to improving upon "nature," although nature is wonderful in "her" beauty. This part of the country proves what a little care will do.—A Young Bach., Pa.

Here is a good suggestion. Let's have more of them. Write M. G. R.'s and quite often. Can't we have a better M. G. R. home-comig this July than last. Let's say July 16.—M. H.

FORGET-ME-NOT

Ashe County Girl, come right along and you may read each and every one of my books if you wish to. I. F. F., it is a very pretty and pleasing picture you paint of farm life. I, too, love the farm. Maid from New York State, I believe I know you—would like to hear from you, also W. J. B. of California. Wonder if Lillian Strong of Saskatchewan, received my letter, I am awaiting an answer. As flower for peace day, I suggest for-get-me-not. How many agree with me?—Brownie of Wayne, Pa.

Bring in your flower suggestions.—M. H.

A ROUND-UP

Some time ago I promised to describe a round-up of cattle, meaning to gather the cattle up in a bunch, either to brand or to cut out the ones that do to sell. In the spring about May first here, the stock men have their round-ups. We live on a big plain where you can see for miles and to watch the riders on picked ponies go after those long horned cattle would be a sight for all of you boys and girls. They ride in pairs until they bunch the cattle, then if all goes well, it is an easy job. Sometimes the cattle will break and then is when you see some fine riding; they often will lasso them. It is fine to see them running at full speed and throw their rope and catch a steer. I wish you all could stand on our porch and enjoy the sight.—Ruth Hanna.

A BLUE FLOWER

My greatest wish is to have the good will and friendship of every one I meet. I live on a farm and think that is one of the best places in the world for boys and girls. I like to read the letters from old people as well as the young ones, Mrs. M. M. Minn, you guessed me too young as I was 25 on May 27. Would like very much to see your bed spread made in 1854, also you and your dear little children. I also prefer a blue flower for Peace Day. For-get-me-not or violet.—A W. Va. Girl.

Boys and Girls

OUR MOTTO:

**All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are Never done right.**

The Editor's Request.

My Dear Boys and Girls—While your Aunt Martha sits before her typewriter she has summer in her heart. Won't you please write some letters about your auto rides and the fine outdoor times you are having? Tell about your picnics and excursions, and let's make the page a holiday place for the next few weeks.—Martha Holden.

From Missouri.

I am a little girl of 12 years. I live in grand old Missouri. I think the Garden of Eden was located not very far from here. Nettie Laidlaw you think the garden was located in Michigan, but you will have to show me. We raise all kinds of fruit except the tropical fruits.

The grass covered hills and the level fields are beautiful to me, but I would like to see the mountains that the Blade cousins write so much about. I think we should all love the state we call home. I hold a life membership in the Society of Valentines. I also belong to the Blade bird club and the Dish Washers' union. I have some good pen friends among the Blade readers. I would like to have all of you Peace Page readers spend the Fourth of July with me. We are going to have a picnic in the woods. If any of you have the poem, "Mormon Wife No. One on the Arrival of Twenty-one" and will send it to me I will try to return the favor.—Mabel Salley, Newark, Mo.

A Lovely Home.

Where I live is a beautiful place. Our house is surrounded by eight hills. I have for pets a dog, cat, hen and chickens, colt, calf and one pig. I like all dumb animals, and am kind to them. My mother is dead. I stay with my grandma and papa. My hobby is horseback riding and automobile riding. I will be 12 years old February 24. If there is any one my twin would they send me their picture and I will send them mine. I would like to receive a shower of cards from boys and girls between 11 and 12 years of age.—Eugenia Alderson Rader, Beaver, Nicholas County, W. Va.

Full of Autos.

We are two Tennessee girls, and live about three miles of Johnson City. We live on a farm, and have lots of work to do. We enjoy the farm work so much. We often visit the Soldiers' home. We have cherries getting ripe. Come and we will have a fine time eating cherries. We are lovers of flowers. We enjoy automobile rides. Tennessee is full of autos. We would like to hear from all of the boys and girls. Hello, Cooks Valley, how do you enjoy the warm days?—Rachel Shoemaker, Ina Bayless, Johnson City, Tenn.

A Virginia Girl.

I live in the dear old state of Virginia, six miles east of the little town of Galax. I have lived on a farm all my life, and would not exchange it for the city. Virginia is a good state. We have good farming lands and good grazing lands for cattle. I will be 16 years old the 20th of June. Have I a twin? My hobbies are going to Sunday school and reading good books. I wonder if any of the Blade boys and girls belong to the boys and girls' improvement club. I think we all ought to belong to this club.—Ethel S., Piper Gap, Va.

SHORT AND SWEET.

Lloyd Enix, 14, Wayland, Va., says he is proud to drink from southern springs that once cooled the lips of Lee and Jackson. Lloyd promises us a letter of historical places near his home. Don't forget, Lloyd.

Hazel A. Bean, Volga, W. Va., 13, June 29, would like birthday cards.

Ina May Seaton, 12, Johnson City, Tenn., and Mamie Gladys Williamson, 12, Jonesboro, Tenn., are cousins who love music and horseback riding. They live near the National Soldiers' home.

Hester Bennett, Beverly, W. Va., box 85, writes: "Please send Effie Arbogast, age 13, cards. Please send the song, "The Flood of Johnstown." Hester is a bird lover, and we hope to hear from her again. If any of you have the poem, will you please send it directly to her address?—M. H.

I am from the sage and chapperal covered hills of Oregon. I love to read and to work in the garden. I will write and tell you of the good times I had on uncle's cattle ranch in Oregon.—C. B. C. O.

Harley I. Morehead, 19, Idaho, Ohio, is a farmer who would enjoy cards.

Frances Goodlooker, Princeton, Ky., has two grandmothers whom she enjoys hearing tell of the good old times. Frances loves old people and birds, and to go to school.

Our farm was first owned by a white man in 1760. How many of you know when yours was first settled? I will be 18, June 19, and would enjoy letters and cards.—Elmer Little, Markelsville, Pa.

Hazel Gretton, 17, Thompson, Ohio, asks cards and promises a letter.

Hazel Hilton, 14, Pulaski, Ky., says that just a little way from her house are seven robin nests. Hazel knows where there are two bluebird nests and one yellowbird's. Just across the road is a large wood where in the spring grows many flowers. Hazel is a shut-in part of the time and would enjoy cards.

Ruth Long, 15, Wheelock, N. D., lives 10 miles north of the Missouri river. She is a cripple, and has to use crutches. She enjoys horseback riding and music, and will exchange cards.

Olive E. Miller, 15, Hammonton, N. J., keeps a scrap book of Blade poetry. She has a pet pony, Prince, and her hobbies are reading and housework. Her birthday is January 31st, and she will answer cards or letters. Let us hear more of the New Jersey boys and girls.—M. H.

Clarence Barker, 11, Sandusky, Mich., says the birds build in the tall trees about his home. He loves to read good books and to work on the farm. His birthday is July 16.

Pearl Alexander, 14, Stinson, W. Va., likes books and horseback riding.

I am a little girl of 12. My hobby is helping mamma with the house work. I would like to get post cards from the little girls of my age. I have two brothers and three little sisters.—Mabel Bowman, Greenland, W. Va.

I am a girl 13 years old. I live on a farm. I have one sister older than I am. My hobby is going to school. I am a friend to the birds. I love them very much. I think any one is wicked who would rob or destroy their nests.—Katie A. Fell.

Here come two sisters from the West Virginia hills. Our hobbies are dish washing and cooking. We have always lived in the West Virginia hills, and like it. Our pets are chicks and geese.—Nellie and Emma Dooley, Deepwell, W. Va.

POETS' CORNER

LORD LOVELL

Lord Lovell, he stood at his castle gate,
Acombing his milkwhite steed,
When along came Lady Nancy Bell,
Wishing her lover good speed, speed, speed,
A wishing her lover good speed.

"Oh where are you going, Lord Lovell?" she said.
"Oh where are you going?" said she,
"I am going, my dear Lady Nancy Bell,
Strange countries for to see."

"When will you be back, Lord Lovell?" she says,
"When will you be back?" says she,
"In a year or two, or three at most,
I'll return to my Lady Nancy."

He'd not been gone but a year and a day
Strange countries for to see,
When languishing tho'ts came into his head,
Lady Nancy Bell he would see.

He rode and he rode on his milk white steed,
And reached a London town,
And there he heard St. Varnie's bell,
And the people all mourning around.

"Is any one dead?" Lord Lovell he said,
"Is any one dead?" said he,
"A lady is dead," the people all said,
"They call her the Lady Nancy-cy-cy,
They call her the Lady Nancy."

He ordered the grave to be opened forthwith,
The shroud to be folded down;
And there he kissed her clay cold lips,
Till tears came trickling down.

Lady Nancy she died, as it might be today,
Lord Lovell he died tomorrow,
Lady Nancy she died of pure, pure grief,
Lord Lovell, he died of sorrow.

Lady Nancy was laid in St. Clement's churchyard,
Lord Lovell was buried close by her,
And out of her bosom there grew a red rose,
And out of his backbone a briar.

They grew and they grew till they reached the church top;
They couldn't grow any higher,
And there they entwined in a true lover's knot,
Which true lovers ever admire.

WORK

W. McKee Maxwell.

We thank thee, Lord, for work that blends our days
Into an ordered plan and keeps our ways
Attuned to system; grasps our scattering powers
And welds them into strength; takes fragment hours
And weaves them into fabrics strong and fair.
What matter if the work we do shall bring
No meed of wealth, or praise from seer or king?
The sculptor, knowing that his dream in stone
May perish ere the last loved stroke is done,
Works on, nor lets that fate his skill impair.
For work is work's reward; the primal curse
A blessing is become; the universe
Proclaims that work is life, and rest decay.
The very birds toil when they seem to play,
All nature owns the need of work,
Nor flower nor vine their bidden office shirk.
Lo, sweat is better for the mortal brow
Than crowns; for (how we know not, but somehow)
The diadems are ever lined with thorns,
But he whose brow God's hidden sweat adorns
Is blessed thrice—God gives us daily work.

SING A SONG O' EATIN'

M. E. B.

You may sing a song o' sixpence,
Pockets full o' rye,
Four-and-twenty birdlets
Well stuffed into a pie.
But sing for me a song more sweet,
A song o' luscious eatin',
Of just the kind that granny makes,
Which no one can be beatin'.
'Member all the doughnuts
In fancy shapes she used to bake!
'Member all the dumpy men
Cut out from golden cake?
My! Didn't they taste good, tho',
And all the cookies, too,
That were always in the big jar.
They were fine, let me tell you!
And all the pies and other things,
I say, it seems a shame
That all the things our mothers make
Never seem to taste the same.
But just the same we have to eat 'em,
'Tho' just you wait an' see,
An' when I go fo' grannies,
There'll be lots of things for me.

OUT-OF-DOORS

By Walter Conrad Arensberg.

I hear the wings, the winds, the river pass,
And toss the fretful book upon the grass.
Poor book, it could not cure my soul of aught,
It has itself the old disease of thought.

ON CARAGH LAKE

By Clinton Scollard.

On Caragh Lake the evening light
Is violet and amethyst,
And the dark shadows of the pines
In silence keep their twilight tryst.

And high beyond the purple groves
The sweeping moors, the climbing fells,
The rugged Kerry mountains stand
Like grim eternal sentinels.

In dying whispers on the shore
The ripples lap, the ripples break,
And there is peace beyond all words
As night descends on Caragh Lake!

In unexpected grooves of flight
A blundering bat swoops swiftly by;
From out a coppice drifts a bird's
Last plaintive melody.

The lake is like a mirror dim
With no disturbing breath to mar,
While o'er a lonely fell there burns
One white vespernal star.
—From "Sprays of Shamrock."

POEMS WANTED

Crooked-leg Colt to Henry Keck, Butler, O.

When Your Silver Threads Are Gold.

"There Are Days of Stormy Anguish," to Ira G. Luce, Westfield, Pa.

Kate Shelley to Margaret E. Philip, 405 North Eaton st., Albion, Mich.

The Sweetheart and the Beau.

Just a Bar in the Key of "G."

Will the Angels Let Me Play?

Send "Irish Ward Politician" to Vernon Miller, Veedersburg, Ind.

There's a Pretty Spot in Ireland.

"They Have Given Her to Another," and "The Drunkard's Dream." Please send to Mrs. William Abbott, Momence, Ill.

Only a Rose.

"Perry's Victory," please send to F. J. Lobdell, Camden, N. J.

Ben Fisher.

Mama's Black Baby Boy.

No One to Welcome Me Home.

Barbara Allen.

O, Kansas Land.

Why Should the Spirit of Mortal Be Proud?

The Moneyless Man.

The Atherton Team.

The Gift He Got From Moses.

What the Sounder Said.

Old Ace.

I Cannot Call Her Mother.

Mavourneen, (not Kathleen Mavourneen).

Navajo.

My Mother, My Country, My God.

Gaffer Green.

ODE TO A WATERFOWL

W. C. Bryant.

Whither, 'midst falling dew,
While glow the heavens with the last steps of day,
Far through their rosy depths, dost thou pursue
Thy solitary way?

Vainly the fowler's eye
Might mark thy distant flight to do thee wrong
As, darkly seen against the crimson sky,
Thy figure floats along.

Seek'st thou the plashy brink
Of weedy lake, or marsh of river wide,
Or where the rocking billows rise and sink
On the chafed ocean side?

There is a Power whose care
Teaches thy way along that pathless coast—
The desert and illimitable air—
Lone, wandering, but not lost.

All day thy wings have fanned,
At that far height, the cold, thin atmosphere,
Yet stoop not, weary, to the welcome land,
Though the dark night is near.

And soon that toil shall end;
Soon shalt thou find a summer home, and rest,
And scream among thy fellows; reeds shall bend,
Soon o'er thy sheltered nest.
Thou'rt gone, the abyss of heaven
Hath swallowed up thy form; yet, on my heart
Deeply hath sunk the lesson thou hast given,
And shall not soon depart.

He who, from zone to zone,
Guides through the boundless sky Thy certain flight,
In the long way that I must tread alone,
Will lead my steps aright.

THE LITTLE BELLS OF SEVILLA

By Dora Sigerson Shorter.

The ladies of Sevilla go forth to take the air,
They loop their lace mantillas, a red rose in their hair,
Upon the road Delicias their little horses run
And tinkle, tinkle, tinkle, the bells go every one.

Beside the Guadalquivir, by orange-scented way,
The ladies of Sevilla they come at cool of day;
They wave their fans coquettish, their black eyes gleam and glow,
And all their little carriage bells a-jingle, jingle, go.

There, too, the caballeros drive in the perfumed breeze
Upon the road Delicias among the flowering trees;
Beneath their brown sombreros their dark eyes flame and flash,
And all their little horses' bells right merrily they crash.

Beside the Guadalquivir the hours are very fair,
The nightingale is tuning upon the scented air;
Oh, laughing Andalusia, beloved of the sun,
Your merry, merry little bells they call me every one.

The Paseo de las Delicias mentioned in the first stanza, is a favorite promenade of the people of Seville.—From Madge Linsey and Other Poems.

MANSION OF ACHING HEARTS

The last dance was over, the music had ceased,
And the dancers were leaving the hall;
A few men were saying their last good-byes
To the beautiful belles of the ball.
Alone by the window a youth sadly stands,
His heart she had stolen away;
And just as he gazed on her beautiful face
He was startled to hear some one say:

Chorus.

She lives in a mansion of broken hearts,
She's one of a restless throng;
The diamonds that glitter around her throat,
They speak both of sorrow and song.
The smile on her face is only a mask,
And many the tear that starts,
For saddest it seems when of mother she dreams
In the mansion of broken hearts.

Alone by the fireside a man sadly looks
At a picture that hangs on the wall;
He has never forgotten the sad, sweet face
Of the beautiful belle of the ball.
He's reading her letter: My picture I send,
I have loved you, but only in vain;
O try to forget that we ever have met,
Then he thinks with a heart full of pain:

Chorus.

MRS. WINN'S ADVICE TO WOMEN

Take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and be Restored to Health.

Kansas City, Mo.—"The doctors told me I would never be a mother. Every month the pains were so bad that I could not bear my weight on one foot. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and had not finished the first bottle when I felt greatly relieved and I took it until it made me sound and well, and I now have two fine baby girls. I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly for what it has done for me. I always speak a word in favor of your medicine to other women who suffer when I have an opportunity."—Mrs. H. T. WINN, 1225 Freemont Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Read What Another Woman says:

Cumming, Ga.—"I tell some suffering woman every day of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it has done for me. I could not eat or sleep, had a bad stomach and was in misery all the time. I could not do my housework or walk any distance without suffering great pain. I tried doctors' medicines and different patent medicines but failed to get relief. My husband brought home your Vegetable Compound and in two weeks I could eat anything, could sleep like a healthy baby, and walk a long distance without feeling tired. I can highly recommend your Vegetable Compound to women who suffer as I did, and you are at liberty to use this letter."—Mrs. CHARLIE BAGLEY, R. 3, Cumming, Ga.

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THOMAS J. JACKSON

Kindly give a sketch of the life of Stonewall Jackson.—E. B., Pottersburg, O.

Thomas Jonathan Jackson was born in 1824 and died in 1863. He was born at Clarksburg, Va., graduated at West Point in 1846, served in Mexico, and in 1852 became a professor in the Virginia Military Academy at Lexington. In 1861 he entered the confederate service with the rank of major, devoting himself to the cause with religious fervor. He was soon made a brigadier general and took a prominent part in the first battle of Bull Run. Here his brigade was said to stand "like a stone wall," and its commander was thenceforth called "Stonewall" Jackson. In the spring of 1862 Jackson was in command in the Shenandoah Valley, where he foiled greatly superior Union forces under Banks, Fremont, Shields and McDowell. Having joined the army of Lee, he took a leading part in the battle of Cold Harbor. In the ensuing operation against General John Pope, Jackson's corps was first sent to the north and fought the indecisive action at Cedar Mountain. Soon after, as major general, in command of nearly half of Lee's army, he made a rapid march and gained Pope's rear, whence resulted the second battle of Bull Run. After capturing about 1,000 men at Harper's Ferry, he rejoined Lee and participated in the battle of Antietam. His corps was actively engaged at Fredericksburg, and he was made lieutenant general. At Chancellorsville, at the head of nearly two-thirds of the confederate force, he surprised and turned General Hooker's right. By mistake he was fired on by his own men while reconnoitering during a lull in the action, and was fatally wounded.

MACEDONIA

Please tell something of the country of Macedonia.—O. D. H., Buckhannon, W. Va.

Macedonia or Macedon, the latter name being used by English writers to designate the state or empire, the former the land or province, is an ancient country of southeast Europe, north of Greece. Its most ancient name among the Greeks seems to have been Emathia and subsequently Macetia, the people being called Macetae. The name Macedonians is first applied to them by Herodotus. The boundaries of this country varied at different periods. The Macedonia of antiquity was originally confined to the inland region west of the Axius, between that river and the Scardus range and did not include the northern portion, known as Paeonia, or coast land, which, with eastern districts, was inhabited by Thracian tribes. The boundaries of the country are on the north, the Karadagh mountain range and the frontier of Bulgaria, on the east, the river Mesta, on the south, the Aegean Sea and the frontier of Greece, and on the west an ill defined line coinciding with the mountain chains of Shar (ancient Scardus) Grammus and Pindus. The greater part of Macedonia is inhabited by a Slavonic population, mainly Bulbarian in its characteristics. The country is under Turkish rule, the sultan being Mehmed V.

JACOB STAINER

Please give a sketch of Jacob Stainer.—L. W. K., Ridgeway, Va.

Jacob Stainer, the German violin maker, was born at Absam, July 14, 1621, and died in 1683. He was apprenticed to a maker of stringed musical instruments at Innsbruck. He learned the secret of the Italian method of constructing violins, and won a reputation that passed beyond Germany into Italy and England and lasted for more than a century.

RUSSELL H. CONWELL

Kindly give a biography of Russell H. Conwell.—O. U. C., Albia, Iowa.

Russell Hiram Conwell, the university president, was born at Worthington, Mass., February 15, 1842, the son of Martin and Miranda Conwell. He was educated at Wilbraham Academy, entered the law department of Yale in 1860, and obtained the degree of LL. B. from the Albany Law School in 1866. Mr. Conwell was an officer in the U. S. V. from 1862 to 1865; was admitted to the bar in 1865; practiced at Minneapolis from 1865 to 1867; was immigration agent for the state of Minnesota to Germany in 1868; foreign correspondent of the New York Tribune and Boston Traveler, 1869 to 1871; practiced law at Boston from 1871 to 1879; was ordained to the Baptist ministry at Lexington, Mass., in 1879; was pastor of Grace Church, Philadelphia, from 1881 to 1891, and of the Baptist Temple since 1891. In 1888 Temple University, Philadelphia, was founded by him, and he has since been president of the same. He also founded Garretson Hospital and the Samaritan Hospital. He has also been a lyceum lecturer since 1860, and is the author of several different books.

GOVERNORS OF STATES

Please give a list of the names of the governors of the states of the union and the political party to which each belongs.—G. W., Bingham Lake, Minn.

The Democratic governors are: Emmet O'Neal, Alabama; George W. Hunt, Arizona; George W. Hays, Arkansas; Elias M. Ammons, Colorado; Simeon M. Baldwin, Connecticut; Park Trammell, Florida; John M. Slaton, Georgia; Edward F. Dunne, Illinois; Samuel M. Ralston, Indiana; George H. Hodges, Kansas; James B. McCreary, Kentucky; Luther E. Hall, Louisiana; David I. Walsh, Massachusetts; Woodbridge N. Ferris, Michigan; Earl Brewer, Mississippi; Elliott W. Major, Missouri; Samuel V. Stewart, Montana; John N. Morehead, Nebraska; Samuel D. Felker, New Hampshire; James F. Fiedler, New Jersey; William C. MacDonald, New Mexico; Martin H. Glynn, New York; Locke Craig, North Carolina; James M. Cox, Ohio; Lee Cruce, Oklahoma; Oswald West, Oregon; Cole L. Blease, South Carolina; Oscar B. Colquitt, Texas; H. C. Stuart, Virginia; Ernest Lister, Washington.

The Republican governors are: Hiram W. Johnson, California; Charles R. Miller, Delaware; John M. Haines, Idaho; George W. Clarke, Iowa; William T. Haines, Maine; Phillipps I. Goldsborough, Maryland; Adolph O. Eberhart, Minnesota; Tasker L. Oddie, Nevada; L. B. Hanna, North Dakota; John K. Tener, Pennsylvania; Aram J. Pothier, Rhode Island; F. M. Bryne, South Dakota; Ben W. Hooper, Tennessee; William Spry, Utah; Allen M. Fletcher, Vermont; Henry D. Hatfield, West Virginia; Francis E. McGovern, Wisconsin; Joseph W. Carey, Wyoming, Progressive.

MONROE DOCTRINE

Will you please tell something about the Monroe Doctrine.—M. R. M., Argura, N. C.

The term Monroe doctrine has been popularly used for three principles which at different times have governed the policy of the United States toward Latin America. They are (1) the declaration made in 1823 by President Monroe; (2) various theories of our relations to Latin America, which theories by several presidents and secretaries of state from 1845 to 1865, have been set forth as forms of the Monroe doctrine; (3) the general doctrine that the United States has a "paramount interest" in American affairs, a doctrine rapidly developed since 1890. The doctrine has been applied several times since it was made the basis of action by the government. The first was in 1865, when the Emperor Napoleon III. of France was informed that the United States considered the French troops in Mexico, supporting the Emperor Maximilian, to be repugnant to that doctrine, with an intimation that troops then on the Rio Grande, might be used to drive them out. Napoleon yielded, withdrew French troops, and Maximilian's capture and execution by the Mexicans followed. The other case was when President Cleveland interfered in the dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain.

THE CLOTHES MOTH

Please print some information about the clothes moth.—M. G., New Carlisle, Ind.

The clothes moth is one of the family Tineidae, in which the wings are long and narrow, pointed at the end and with long finger. It is pale buff-yellow, with no definite markings. It may be seen flying about the house the last of May, or still earlier if the weather be warm, when it lays its eggs in woolens. The young caterpillar is whitish, and begins, on hatching, to construct a flattened cylindrical case in which it lives, dragging the case about with it. The mischief is done by the worm, the caterpillar working through the next ten months, finally changing to a pupa in its case, and the best preventive is cold storage at a temperature of 40 degrees Fahrenheit, or the use of napthalium or camphor. Woolen garments should be carefully brushed and put away in cotton sacks or in camphor trunks, or wrapped tightly in stout paper, or stored in large pasteboard boxes, rendered tight by gumming a strip of wrapping paper around the edge so as to seal the box completely.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD

Kindly tell something of the organization known as the Woodmen of the World.

The Woodmen of the World is a fraternal and beneficial society founded in 1891. The order has large membership in all parts of the United States, especially in the southern and Pacific states, and there is an allied order in Canada. The organization consists of one sovereign camp, 10,346 subordinate camps, and 642,300 members. The benefits disbursed the last fiscal year were $6,392,755.

ALDERMAN

Please tell something of the title of alderman.—A. G. J., Scottsville, N. Y.

Alderman is a title pertaining to an office in the municipal corporations of Great Britain and the United States. In the United States aldermen form as a rule a legislative rather than a judicial body, although in some cities they hold courts and possess very considerable magisterial powers. Their powers and duties differ in the various states and cities, as do also their salaries.

CONSCIENCE MONEY

I would like to know something about conscience money.—J. W. M., Toms Brook, Va.

Conscience money is that which is stolen or wrongfully acquired and returned to its rightful owner when conscience is awakened to a sense of right dealing. In the United States such money paid into the treasury at Washington by selfavowed debtors anonymously is known as the conscience fund. In England the phrase is applied to money forwarded, as a rule anonymously, to the chancellor of the exchequer for unpaid income tax. It amounts to several thousand pounds a year.

MISCELLANEOUS

F. A. W., Peebles, Ohio.—An article on mothers' pensions was published in the Question Bureau of March 20, 1914.

E. T., Elmore, Mich.—In the article on the Oneida community in October, 1913, reference was made to their marriage system.

W. E. F., Eagle Grove, Iowa.—There is no law saying that a Catholic cannot be president of the United States.

A. L. L., Covington, Pa.—The small letters on dimes are the initials of the cities where minted. O stand for New Orleans; D for Denver; S for San Francisco; C. C. for Carson City; D for Dahlonega, Ga.

The Anti-Asiatic League of California is conducting a systematic campaign of education against patronizing Asiatic labor.

SEEKS CAUSE OF BABIES' DEATH

Children's Bureau Will Try to Learn Why 300,000 Succumb Each Year.

Washington, June 22.—To find out why 300,000 babies less than a year old die every year in the United States will be the chief purpose during the coming year of the children's bureau of the department of labor, according to Lewis Meriam, assistant chief.

At the request of Miss Julia Lathrop of Chicago, chief of the bureau, congress has appropriated $164,640 with which to carry on the bureau's work. Heretofore the bureau has had only enough money to pay the salaries of its personnel. The large appropriation opens vast possibilities, and a study of the causes of infant mortality will be the first work undertaken.

Chicago Scene of Inquiry.

The study will be made in Chicago and other large cities, by taking sample districts where the social conditions are typical. The number of births and deaths will be ascertained, and then the "social factors" in each case studied, so as to find the causes and environments that have contributed to the deaths.

The chief difficulty in carrying on this work in Chicago and elsewhere in Illinois, according to Mr. Meriam, is the lack of an adequate birth registration law. Good registration laws are the basis of a successful study of infant mortality, and the bureau will make every effort to have such laws enacted and also to educate the people of Illinois as to the great importance of complying with it.

Rural Districts to Be Studied.

The study of infant mortality will be carried on not only in the cities, but in the rural districts.

The children's bureau will also undertake this year the publication of a pamphlet on the teaching of sex hygiene, which has been asked by a resolution of the Federation of Women's Clubs. This pamphlet will be intended primarily for the parents. It will not advocate the teaching of sex hygiene in the schools, but will urge a more sensible attitude on the part of parents.

Next in importance to the study of infant mortality will be that of child labor conditions. This will deal especially with the south. Illinois is ranked as having a good child labor law, while those of many of the northern states are models.

Would Ban "Fake" Teachers of Music

Saratoga, N. Y., June 19.—The elimination of "fake" music teachers is the object of proposed legislation outlined today before the New York State Music Teachers' Association by John C. Freund, of New York City, who urged the need of raising the standard of the profession by requiring registration with the secretary of state of all persons who desire to give instructions in any branch of music.

The suggested bill provides that an applicant for a license must file an affidavit stating with whom, where and how long he has studied; what diploma, he has, if any, and must display prominently in his place of business a certified copy of these sworn statements. False statements are made punishable by imprisonment for a year, a fine of $500, or both. It was expected that the association would indorse the enactment of such a law.

The speaker characterized many music teachers as charlatans, who, without the necessary training, obtain large sums of money from confiding pupils under pretense of having studied with artists of distinction. He advocated the passage of a similar measure in all states.

Seven Sentence Sermons

Every one of us, however lowly, who hears a clear word of God and sends it on without a lisp, is a prophet.—John G. Woolley.

Nothing in life is more remarkable than the unnecessary anxiety which we endure and generally occasion ourselves.—Disraeli.

He who loves God and his law must hate the foes of God—George Eliot.

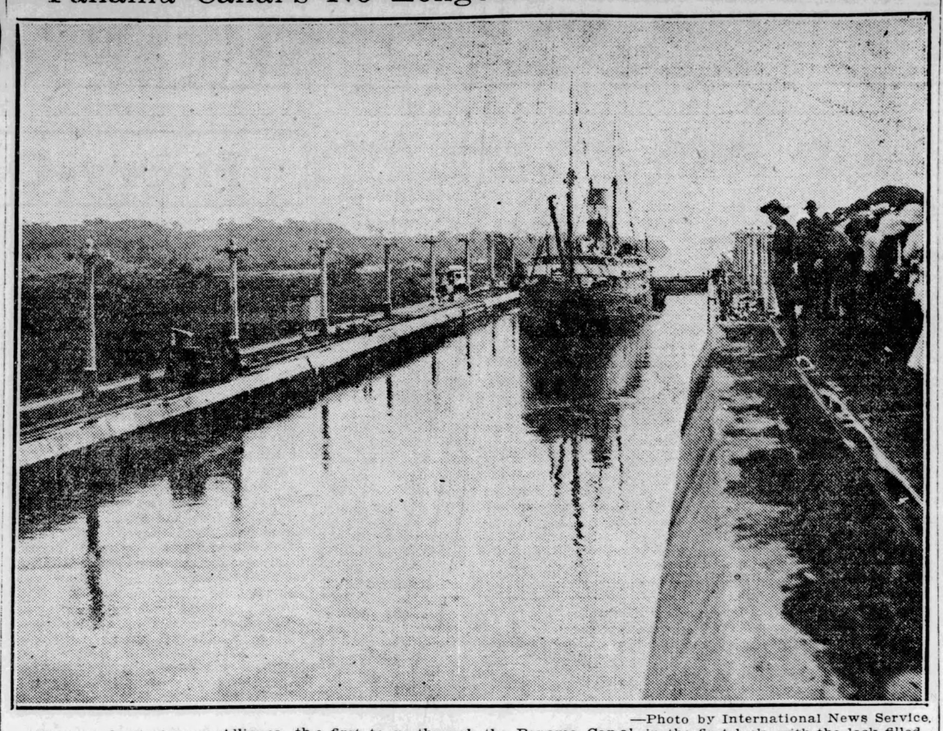
Associate with men of good quality if you esteem your reputation, for it is better to be alone than in bad company.—George Washington.

Verily I say unto you, Except ye turn, and become as little children, ye shall in no wise enter into the kingdom of heaven.—Matt. 18:3.

Self is the only prison that can ever bind the soul;
Love is the only angel who can bid the gate unroll;
And when He comes to call thee, arise and follow fast—
His way may be through darkness, but it leads to life at last.
—Henry Van Dyke.

Nothing is so narrowing, contracting, hardening, as always to be moving in the same groove, with no thought beyond what we immediately see and hear close around us.—Dean Stanley.

Panama Canal's No Longer a Dream---It's a Route



—Photo by International News Service.

The merchant steamer Allianca, the first to go through the Panama Canal, in the first lock, with the lock filled with water.

EKOIS PRACTICE STRANGE RITES

Witchcraft Still Rules in Lives of People in the Depths of Africa.

The Ekoi people are divided into two equal parts by the boundary which separates the Camerons from southern Nigeria. Their land is most easily reached by way of the River Kwa, which empties itself into the Cross river, a few miles from the latter's mouth, says the Buffalo News.

From some distance before its junction the Kwa is too broad to permit of a good photograph, and it is not till nearing the beach from which runs the main Calabar-Obar road that one can be obtained.

The banks are fringed first with mangrove and screw pine, then further on by palm trees. When that part is reached which the Ekoi proudly term "our own water," the river narrows and becomes more beautiful. At its edge grow giant arums, green on the outer sheath, but cream splashed with purple within. Behind these spring trees of every variety of shape and time from mimosas, with their delicate mauve or cream balls and feathery foliage to the huge, trumpet shaped flowers of the Gardenia physophylla, the heavily scented, purple splashed blooms of the Kalbreyeri, or the Berlinia, the white flowers of which shine with a pearl-like lustre from amid its dim, dark leaves.

Saw Strange Creature.

Here and there at a bend one comes across patches of clear white sand glistening with mica, where crocodiles lie sunning. On the single occasion when I went down the river after having expended all my ammunition during a long "bush tour," the fate which presides over such matters arranged an interesting tableau. On the branch of a great tree which hung directly over the water lay a creature such as I had never seen before or since. In shape it was like a medium-sized crocodile, but with a flat snout like that of a pig and with six or eight black rings about its tail. As if aware of its perfect security it lay quite still until we were almost level and then slid out of sight.

Sometimes a monitor slips from a fallen tree trunk as one draws near or a great snake ruffles the surface as it swims across with a bird, just caught, in its mouth. Huge butterflies of gorgeous coloring flutter hither and thither and now and then a flash of torquoise hangs for a moment over the water as a kingfisher swoops down, to rise again with a tiny fish.

As one passes up the river further and further from Calabra and all it represents, one leaves behind not only one's own race, but one's own century as well, and glides backward through the ages up the stream of time to the childhood of the world—to a land of mystery and terror, of magic plants, of rivers of good and ill fortune, of trees and rocks, ever lowering to engulf unwary wayfarers; where the terror of witchcraft stalks abroad, and where against this dread the most devoted love or faithful service counts for naught.

Gorge Worn by Water.

After a while the banks grow steeper, and one enters a deep gorge which the water has worn for itself in the course of centuries. Down this rolls the thrinder of the falls and seems to shut out all sounds form the world one has left, just as the bush, creeping down around one, curtains off familiar sights. This gorge forms the boundary between the sedimentary deposits below and the crystalline rocks of the hilly country, of which the greater part of the Oban district is formed. The line of demarcation lies along this parallel of latitude to the Calabar River on the one side and the Awka Yafe on the other.

Beyond Obutong beach navigation is impossible, for the great curve of the first falls reaches from side to side in one white horseshoe. Above this again comes a stretch of foaming water, and then in rapid succession the higher falls, which are very beautiful for their size.

The term "Njomin," which can only be translated by "Juju," is so elusive as to defy definition, but as far as may be gathered from the vague conception of the Ekoi, it includes all uncomprehended, mysterious forces of nature. These vary in importance from elementals, so powerful as to hold almost the position of demigods to the "Nana"—to use a Milanese term—of herb, stone or metal. In another sense the word includes the means by which such forces may be controlled or influenced; secrets wrung from the deepest recesses of nature by men wise above their fellows, or mercifully imparted to some favored mortal by one or other of the deities.

Juju vary in importance in different towns, according to local opinion, but everywhere a dominant one is to be found, and whatever other attributes may be claimed for this, that of protection against witchcraft always ranks first. Each of the lesser Jujus presides over its particular department, though in many cases attributes overlap.

Odd Juju Beliefs.

The Juju is said to lose its efficacy if certain rites are not observed. Since its arrival palm kernels must be picked from the bunch before being brought into the town. Should this not be done a leopard will come before dawn and exact the penalty of cow or sheep. The same punishment is inflicted should any violent quarrel take place in the town, as also if a fire is lighted outside a compound's walls. It is possible that the strong smelling pitch used to "renew the power" of the Juju may offend the nostrils of the keen scented beasts of prey and cause them to avoid the town.

The "images" of all these Jujus wear robes of dark blue native cloth bordered with a fringe if palm fibre and decked with the silvery shells of a bivalvey. From a certain resemblance in shape, these are supposed to represent the human ear, and symbolize the all-hearing power of the spirit like those pottery and enamel representatives of the organ found in Egyptian Temples. In each case the "image" bears a roughly carved crocodile's head upon its own, thus seeming to link itself with the cult of the great nature goddess "Nimm."

When a man wishes to sacrifice he must first call on Eyo (the sun) to carry his petition before Obassi. Should the ceremony take place in the morning the title Eyo Ofu (sun of the morning) must be used, but if after noon that of Eyo Egu (sun of the evening.)

Must Loosen Ground to Get Best Lawns

Washington, June 17—Even though the lawn has not been seeded during the early spring, it is well worth while to apply seed to it later. This, however, should not be done during a drought. All lawns should have some application of seed in the spring, that they may appear well during the rest of the season, according to the U. S. department of agriculture's landscape gardener.

The best and most widely used mixture for seeding a lawn is one of Kentucky blue grass and red top, equal parts by weight. On absolutely bare soil a pound of seed should be sown to every 200 square feet. Only one-fourth of that amount is necessary on moderately good lawns.

Thin places should be heavily seeded. When there are considerable areas almost without grass, it is advisable to sow white clover seed in addition to the mixture already recommended.

Poor preparation of the soil is much more often the cause for poor results than the quality of seed. Where the surface of the ground is not loosened up and well pulverized so that the green seeds may come in contact with the soil, the best of seed will not germinate. There should also be plenty of vegetable matter (humus) in the ground for the seed to give the best results.

Sometimes bad weather conditions, as drought, will affect results, even though the seed is good and the soil has been well prepared. Nor is a quick rain at the time of sowing an undoubted blessing, for if such a rain just causes the seeds to sprout and is then followed by dry weather, the weed seeds, already plentiful in the soil, will also sprout, and being stronger to resist the dry weather than the grass seed, will crowd out the latter.

In the Diamond Fields.

Machinery and barbed wire have supplanted the crude methods of breaking up diamond bearing blue earth and protecting the valuable finds employed twenty years ago in the South African diamond mines. The depths of the strange crater-shaped hole in which the peculiar diamond-bearing earth is confined are now penetrated by shafts, reaching hundreds of feet down into the earth, with forty-foot levels. The broken earth is removed in closed trucks to the surface, where, after a season of exposure to sun and atmosphere, strewn on the ground, it is hauled to the mills. Here pulsators finally locate the diamonds on grease-covered inclined tabler, to which the diamonds adhere, while loose sand, earth and gravel are washed away by water. Acres of ground, covered by broken earth brought up from the mines, contain possibly millions of dollars' worth of gems, and these treasure-troves are protected by high fences of barbed wire, with intricate arrangements at the corners and at the gates. About four thousand miles of wire are used in the defenses about the Kimberly mines.

SPECIALIST TELLS T. R. NOT TO TALK

Declares Colonel's Throat Will Make Speaking Impossible for Months.

London, June 18.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt is suffering from an affection of the larnyx as a direct result of the hardships he endured in his recent Brazilian trip, which will effectually prevent him from takjng part as an orator in the political campaign in the United States this fall, and compel him to exercise the greatest care for some months to come.

"This is my answer to those who wanted me to go into a cmpaign," said Col. Roosevelt last night, in describing the condition of his throat.

Can't Campaign Now.

"If anyone expected me to, I cannot now."

The announcement of the ex-president's disability was made after he had paid a visit to Sir St. Clair Thomson, professor of laryngology and physician for diseases of the nose and throat in King's College hospital, a specialist whom he had consulted when he was in London in 1910. The exertion of addressing the Royal Geographical Society Tuesday night brought about a culmination of the weakness which Col. Roosevelt's friends observed on his arrival in London. It was on account of throat trouble that he insisted on speaking in a small hall.

Dr. Thomson, after a thorough examination, pronounced the verdict that Col. Roosevelt must not attempt to speak in the open air or indulge in extended speechmaking under any circumstances for several months.

Has Nothing to Say.

Concluding an audience with newspaper representatives, Col. Roosevelt said emphatically, emphasizing his declaration with familiar beatings of the right hand on the left:

"If any statement on political subjects purporting to come from me should be sent from the ship by wireless, you may put it down as a fabrication. I will make none."

Pleased With Visit.

When Colonel Roosevelt arrived at Waterloo station today to take the regular steamer train for Southampton on his return trip to the United States a large crowd of friends had gathered to bid him farewell. Among them were Walter Hines Page, the American ambassador, with the staff of the embassy, and Admiral Lord Charles Beresford.

Col. Roosevelt, who had arranged to embark on the Imperator, was in very cheerful mood. He said to the reporters:

"Tell the English people I have fully enjoyed myself and fully appreciate the way I have been treated by everybody. I was particularly pleased with the courtesy shown me when I addressed the Royal Geographical Society."

As the train steamed out of the station, a photograph of Col. Roosevelt and Lord Charles Beresford shaking hands was taken.

Mrs. Nicholas Longworth will remain in England another week visiting friends.

Motor transport for New South Wales fruit orchards is being adopted. The Australian Fruit and Produce Co. is carrying pears, etc., 10 and 12 miles to Capertee railroad station at 6 cents a case, and carries fruit back to the grower free.

URIC ACID SOLVENT

50 Cent Bottle (32 Doses) FREE

Just because you start the day worried and tired, stiff legs and arms and muscles, an aching head, burning and bearing down pains in the back—worn out before the day begins, do not think you have to stay in that condition.

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THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, June 15.

SENATE—Voted to place commercial attaches of the department of commerce under civil service. Judiciary committee resumed work on the Clayton omnibus trust bill recently passed by the house.

HOUSE—Bills requiring unanimous consent were considered. Representative Alexander, Missouri, introduced a bill for regulation of so-called shipping combinations and it was referred to merchant marine committee for report. Representative Reilly, Connecticut, delivered a tribute to the American flag and Flag Day.

Tuesday, June 16.

SENATE—Senator Newlands introduced an important bill providing for the federal incorporation of railroads. Senator Smith, of Michigan, introduced a resolution charging that the state department had improperly aided American bankers in Nicaragua. Leaders hurried work on the appropiation bills in the hope of passing the trust program in time for a midsummer adjournment. Street railway men asked the interstate commerce committee to exempt their lines from the railroad securities bill. Passed diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, carrying $4,359,000, and the pension ajpropriation bill, carrying $169,000,000. Took up Indian appropriation bill.

HOUSE—Banking ond currency committee failed to secure a quorum for consideration of rural credits legislation. The conference report on the naval appropriation bill was taken up, and the proposal of Secretary Daniels to sell the battleships Mississippi and Idaho and build a dreadnought with the proceeds was lost.

Wednesday, June 17.

SENATE.—Debate was resumed on the Indian appropriation bill. Senator Jones presented petitions from the Seatle Chamber of Commerce and other Washington state organizations, remonstrating against anti-trust legislation. The conference report providing for construction of four new revenue cutters was adopted. Senator Sheppard introduced a bill to cut mileage allowances of senators from 20 cents a mile to 5. Attempts to sidetrack it in committee were voted down.

HOUSE.—Consideration of the judiciary code revision bill was resumed. The foreign affairs committee voted favorably to report the resolution inviting foreign nations to participate in the international dry farming congress at Wichita, Kan., October 7.

Thursday, June 18.

SENATE.—Debate was resumed on the Indian appropriation bill. Rivers and harbors appropriation bill was favorable reported to be called up for disposal last evening.

House.—Debate was resumed on the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Friday, June 19.

SENATE—Authorized an investigation of charges that the senate's letter paper was misused in a gold mine promotion. Telegrams from New York bankers denying charges made by Senator Smith, of Michigan, in connection with Nicaraguan bond issues were read at the request of Senator O'Gorman. Banking committee called on the treasury department for all information in connection with President Wilson's nomination to the federal reserve board. Amendments to the naval bill were disagreed to and measure went back again to conference with the house. By a vote of 33 to 18 the nomination of E. R. Moore for marshal of the northern district of Iowa was confirmed. Iowa senators opposed it.

HOUSE—Debate was resumed on the Dyer-Gill election contest in the twelfth Missouri district.

Saturday, June 20.

SENATE—Resumed debate on Indian bill.

HOUSE—Resumed debate on sundry civil bill and Chairman Fitzgerald, of the appropriations committee, gave notice of night sessions each week until it is passed. Representative Goulden delivered a eulogy on Brigadier General McDougal, former representative from Auburn, N. Y., buried in Arlington Saturday.

BURNS BARREL OF AIR

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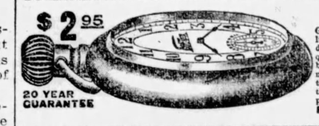
Flies Away in Plane; Constable Holds Ba...

Los Angeles, June 19.—T. Kashi... said to have been formerly an a... in the Japanee army, hid in the c... when Deputy Constable Myers tri... attach his biplane yesterday for a f... lien, according to Myers.

With the aid of a field glass M... finally located a rapidly vanis... speck in the heavens, which he dec... must be Kashiara and his bipl... After waiting several hours he g... up, to try again today.

Jumbo of Sea Mice.

The sea has been givng up la... catches of everything this spr... Among other things, a sea mou... measuring 50 inches in dameter, t... largest of the species ever caught ... Portland, Me., was taken into th... port from the fishing grounds of R... Way Rock by Bernard Johnson a... Harvey Goughty, two Bailey Isla... fishermen. The length of the aver... sea mouse is not more than thr... inches.



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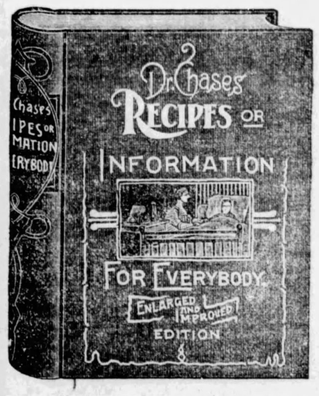

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WOMAN BREAKS LONG DEADLOCK IN CONVENTION

With Smiles, Tears and Speech Mrs. Enright Brings Peace Among Woodmen.

Modern Woodmen of America spent part of last week in Toledo, during which there was much dissension among the representatives of the body. At times during the sessions of the week it was necessary to call in police officers to suppress warring factions. So until Friday evening was harmony restored. It took a woman, with smiles, tears and a speech, to bring about peace.

The woman is Mrs. Myra B. Enright of Kansas City, supreme oracle of the Royal Neighbors of America.

Strong men had sat stolidly three days refusing to give quarter to their opponents in the battle for seats in the convention, while court action threatened the foundations of the order, and when the great mediator made her appearance in the gallery with a personal staff of 20 women, she was invited on the stage and the climax came with her speech, which was characterized as one of the most dramatic incidents on a public stage in years.

Pleads for Peace.

While Mrs. Enright pleaded for the delegates to lay aside their differences and act in harmony, delegates who, a few minutes before glowered at each other and made sinister threats of unfraternal nature, sat silent in the uncomfortable quietness of the hall.

"Let us all be as one for the protection of the home, our children and Woodcraft that means so much to them and to us," said the little woman as she stretched her arms toward the delegates from 45 states. Then she told a story of the civil war, where brother battled against brother for the sovereignty of state and of nation and blended the blue and the gray in the symbols of Woodcraft and the national camp.

Bitterness Departs.

All thoughts of the bitterness that had characterized the proceedings during the early part of the week vanished and insurgents and administration arose en masse to extend the solemn triple handclap, the greeting always extended by the M. W. A. to the members of the Royal Neighbors. Attired in a black blouse of late style and a picture hat, Mrs. Enright was introduced to the Woodmen as the woman who had made good, plus. That Mrs. Enright is a diplomat of the highest order was shown in her opening smile, because everybody in the hall smiled with her. Then she talked about the weather and the joy of fraternalism. Finally it was about schism in the ranks—and there were tears in her voice when she mentioned the days of peace and the duty that devolved upon their wives and children at home by maintaining the permanency of the order and the insurance features.

The little talk of Mrs. Enright wasn't so eloquent, but it was intensely human.

After her little sermon—a veritable moral strop for the soul of man—she assured the order that they would always have the support of the Royal Neighbors. While the Woodmen were reading a cheer the band played jubilant airs, and the convention settled down to the order of business.

With the settlement of the disputes and the seating of 128 contested delegates from Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska, and the agreement that the head camp would pay the mileage, $10 per day and expenses of the contesting delegates, both factions left the hall in the friendliest spirit. Joe Davis, of California, floor leader for the administration, and John D. Denison, head of the insurgent wing, left the hall arm in arm.

Retrenchment policies in the salaries and expenses heretofore accorded the head officers was defeated after a sharp debate headed by Wisconsin delegates. The vote was 120 to 300 against the changes advocated.

All Swear Allegiance.

Return of harmony to the organization, after three years of factional contention, was attested in resolutions by which all delegates swore allegiance to the order. Practically all of Saturday was devoted to debates on insurance rates and hearing of proposals of modified increases or readjustments, all of which were voted down. Though the reserve fund of $9,723,247 was reported, officials declared more than 200,000 M. W. A. policyholders now are more than 20 years old and that demands for payments of policies soon would descend on the order in a deluge.

It is charged that old-line insurance companies are endeavoring to kill fraternal insurance by inducing legislation adverse to the latter form. Mobile insurance laws were declared a direct assault on fraternal insurance.

On Saturday night a class of 500 candidates were initiated into the order before an audience that filled the Zenobia theatre. The occasion marked accurate and official exemplification of Woodmen ritualistic work by picked degree teams from Rock Island, Ill., and Grand Rapids, Mich. Head officers participated also.

A. R. TALBOT.

MYRA B. ENRIGHT.

New Officers of Woodmen.

Head officers of the Modern Woodmen of American, elected and installed Friday night, to serve until 1917, are:

Head Consul—A. R. Talbot, Lincoln, Neb., re-elected.

Head Advisor—Dan B. Horne, Davenport, Ia., re-elected.

Head Clerk—James McNamara, Rock Island, Ill., formerly assistant head clerk, to succeed Charles W. Hawes, Rock Island, Ill.

Head Banker—John D. Valz, Indianapolis, Ind., formerly Indiana state deputy organizer, to succeed David S. Myers, Pontiac, Ill.

Head Escort—R. M. McCracken, Grand View, Idaho, to succeed J. D. Dickson, Spokane, Wash.

Head Sentry—Frank L. Bennett, Hagerstown, Md., to succeed Frank McCalip, Washington, D. C.

Head Watchman—J. L. Mayfeild, Granada, Colo., re-elected.

Head Chaplain—Rev. H. E. Dunnack, Augusta, Maine, to succeed Rev. H. N. Dunning, Elmhurst, N. Y.

Directors—A. N. Bort, Beloit, Wis.; E. E. Murphy, Leavenworth, Kans.; R. R. Smith, Brookfield, Mo.; S. S. Tanner, Minier, Ill., and F. R. Korns, Des Moines, Ia., all re-elected.

Auditors—George L. Bowman, Kingfisher, Okla., re-elected; M. R. Carrier, Lansing, Mich., re-elected; George S. Sumers, Cape Girardeau, Mo., re-elected; J. D. Dickson, Spokane, Wash., formerly head escort; W. D. Nelson, Pierre, S. D.; C. F. Lauderbach, Ft. Scott, Kans., and Henry F. Turner, Whitefield, Ky.

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Any one wishing to add to their weight, improve their color, and restore a normal condition of the stomach and nerves should adopt the wonderfully successful treatment known to physicians and druggists as "3-grain hypophosphine tablets," put up in sealed packages with full directions for use. Red lips, pink cheeks, and 10 to 20 pounds increase in weight are not uncommon results from one months' usage. If unable to purchase hypophosphine tablets from your dealer, send 50c to Blackburn Products Co., Dayton, Ohio.

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TO MAKE WAR ON BIG TAX DODGERS

Secretary McAdoo Wants Congress to Grant Inquisitorial Powers.

Washington, June 19.—Legislation at the present session to tighten the lines about the income tax "dodgers" was forecast yesterday in a recommendation by the commissioner of internal revenue, which was transmitted to congress by Secretary McAdoo. The commissioner has asked for greater authority than he now has to compel proper returns from taxpayers.

The request for this amendment to the income tax law, following closely the statement of Mr. McAdoo that the revenues from the income tax so far have fallen short by $23,000,000 of the amount it was estimated would be returned, was regarded as significant of the belief of the treasury authorities that the shortage is due to the failure to obtain anything like a complete collection of taxes due from this source.

The amendment proposed by the internal revenue commissioner seeks to have granted to his office inquisitorial powers.

It provides that all corporations, joint stock companies and associations and insurance companies shall furnish upon demand information concerning stock owned and dividends paid to shareholders. Free access to the books also is provided for inspectors or revenue agents, and persons may be summoned to produce books and records and to testify concerning his income or that of any other person.

Penalties are provided in the forms of fines amounting to as high as $10,000. The amendment was referred to the ways and means committee of the house.

CALIFORNIAN TO GET POST

George T. Mayre Said to Be Slated for Ambassador to Russia.

Washington, June 22.—George T. Mayre, of San Francisco, has been selected by the President to be ambassador to Russia and will be nominated in the near future, according to authoritative information in official circles here.

Mayre originally was considered for ambassador to France, which recently was given to Representative Sharp, of Ohio. Representative Sharp had been considered for the Russian post, but it was understood he was not acceptable to the St. Petersburg government because of his active connection with the passport question and the denunciation of the Russian treaty.

MINE FATALITY REACHES 181

Hillcrest, Alberta, June 22.—Discovery by rescuers of 50 bodies lying in one of the tunnels of Mine No. 20 of the Hillcrest collieries, limited, today, brought up to 181 the total of recovered dead at the mine which was wrecked by an explosion Friday.

Eighty grave diggers worked all day in the little mountainside cemetery just outside of the village. By night it is expected the greater part of the former male population of the mining colony will be resting there

TO RID ATLANTIC OF ITS DERELICTS

Uncle Sam Takes the Job—Is to Be Paid by Other Maritime Nations.

Washington, June 19.—To free the North Atlantic of derelicts, the revenue cutters Seneca and Miami early in July will establish an international patrol in those waters as authorized by the International Maritime Conference in London last year.

At present the two cutters are working out of Halifax to warn vessels against icebergs which may cross the paths frequented by steamers between the United States and Europe. As soon as the danger of icebergs has passed the two cutters will search for derelicts which imperil shipping.

To Watch Both Sides.

One of the cutters will make its headquarters somewhere in the Azores and confine its duty to the European end of the transatlantic routes. The other will make its headquarters either in Newfoundland or Nova Scotia and limit its efforts to the American end of the well traveled courses.

All leading countries keep the waters for at least 200 miles off their coasts free from obstructions, but this will be the first time an effort has been made by international co-operation to clear the high seas of derelicts.

Although the United States has been authorized to maintain this derelict control it will be paid for by all the powers which participated in the International Maritime Conference and signed the treaty growing out of that conference.

Pick U. S. for the Job.

The treaty will not be effective until July 1, 1915, but by common consent the patrol is to be established this year and the interested nations selected the United States to take charge of it. England will bear 30 per cent in the expense of the patrol, France, Germany and the United States each 15 per cent. The balance will be apportioned among powers with fewer ships in the North Atlantic.

A majority of the derelicts in the North Atlantic are carried from the shores of the United States by the Gulf stream and other currents toward Europe and deflected south by currents off the European coast. It is impossible for wrecks off the European coast to make their way to the United States.

To Use Guncotton.

Consequently a cutter with headquarters in Nova Scotia or Newfoundland will be able to destroy wrecks which the Gulf stream is carrying toward Europe and another cutter in the Azores can intercept southward-bound wrecks which escape the Nova Scotia outlook or originate off the European coast.

The two cutters will use guncotton to demolish derelicts. They are equipped with wireless and through other vessels similarly equipped will keep posted as to the location of obstructions to navigation.

An international competition for road-improving machines will be held next year in Naples.

PROMISE BIG DITCH TRADE

Six Established Lines to Use Panama Canal.

Washington, June 19.—Six established steamship lines already have served notice upon the Panama canal management of their intention to make regular use of the waterway.

One vessel from the west coast ports of South America will be at the Pacific gates of the canal July 3, seeking to make her way to Liverpool by that route and thus to initiate a fortnightly service between Liverpool and the west side of South America.

An American steamship line, now operating four steamers on the Pacific side and six on the Atlantic, is waiting the opening of the canal to merge all 10 into a regular line between San Francisco and New York.

Hawaiian sugar which has already begun to come through the canal on barges which is being transhipped at either end will be carried in unbroken cargoes from Honolulu to New York just as soon as Governor Goethals gives the word that regular steamships may use the waterway.

The most ancient of British colonial bodies, the West India Co., of London, which was established in 1750, has expressed a desire to be represented at the official opening of the Panama canal and its request is under consideration by the committee in charge of the ceremonies.

COLONEL CALLED TO NEW COMBAT

Proposal to Pay $25,000,000 to Colombia Means a Fine Strife.

BY J. A. MATHEWS.

Washington, D. C., June 17.—The administration of Woodrow Wilson today issued a challenge through William J. Bryan to Colonel Roosevelt that has initiated what promises to be one of the most interesting struggles ever witnessed between great political factors in which the people of the United States will be interested spectators.

By sending to the senate yesterday the treaty with Colombia, which provides for payment of $25,000,000 and an apology by the United States, and appearing today before the senate foreign relations committee to defend the treaty, Secretary Bryan has invited Colonel Roosevelt to combat.

President Wilson has let it be known that he is behind Secretary Bryan.

The payment of money indemnity and the proposed apology are based on the alleged despoiling of the republic of Colombia by Colonel Roosevelt when he acquired the Canal zone. It proceeds on the theory long entertained by some Democrats that President Roosevelt connived at the Panama revolution, if he did not aid it, that resulted in the establishment of the republic of Panama, from which the United States acquired the zone.

Colonel Roosevelt let it be known, while in Washington recently, that he will be ready to defend his acts, and he will have able Democratic support in the senate.

The fight will be bitter and prolonged on the proposal to ratify the treaty and at the present time there seems to be no likelihood that it will be ratified.

The fight may be attended with some sensational developments. For example, it is well known in Washington that one of Secretary Bryan's friends is acting as attorney for the republic of Colombia, a man who gave dinners to Secretary Bryan from time to time and was at one time mentioned for counsellor of the state department and for other diplomatic or state department honors. This man is said to have a large contingent fee involved in the claim that is being sought in favor of Colombia.

TRUST BILL TO GET O.K.

Senate Committee Will Approve It in Modified Form.

Washington, June 19.—The senate committee on judiciary probably will make a unanimous report in favor of the Clayton anti-trust bill in a modified form.

Republican senators working on the bill yesterday were informed by Democrats of the committee that they would accept the amendments of the Republicans. Unless there is some hitch in the proceedings from now on the prospects are that the bill will be reported without any minority views, in which case its passage in the senate will be but a matter of formality.

As a result of the prospects for an agreement on the measure a number of Republican senators are making their plans to depart from Washington.

The committee spent the day considering section 18 of the Clayton bill, which deals with labor organizations. It is not likely that the language as it passed the house will be modified in effect, although the verbiage may be changed somewhat.

The first 18 lines of the section restricting the issuance of injunctions and restraining orders in labor disputes and preventing injunctions being issued against employes to prevent them from quitting or from persuading others by peaceful means to do so, were agreed to.

The limitation upon injunctions against picketing the business of an employer during a strike caused the members of the senate some trouble, and they were still discussing it when the committee broke up for the day. Some attention also was given to the boycott and blacklist features of the section, but nothing was finally determined.

The bill can hardly be completed by the committee before the end of next week, and probably will not get into the senate until the first week in July.

New Railroad in Iceland.

According to a dispatch from Copenhagen, a railroad 60 miles in length is to be built in Iceland. At present there is not a mile of railroad in the whole of that island; indeed, it is devoid even of good roads, as we understand the term in this country. Such roads as exist in the island are mere bridle paths.

WASHINGTON FEAR CAUSE OF POOR BUSINESS

The Outlook Comments Editorially on Problems Confronting the United States.

FEAR of a strong government on the part of the administration is seen as a national menace in an editorial in the current issue of the Outlook, under the caption, "Why?" The editorial comments on problems confronting the United States as follows:

"Business is disorganized. New enterprises are not begun; old enterprises are curtailing their business; willing workers are laid off; every morning newspaper reports the cry of the unemployed; dividends are reduced or passed altogether. The crops are promising; conditions demand prosperity. But business is not good; prosperity is conspicuously absent.

"Why?

No Protection in Flag.

"Mexico does not want war; the United States does not want war; and yet we are in a state of restrained war with Mexico. American property has been looted; scores of American citizens have been killed. The American flag has furnished no protection; for protection Americans have fled to the English and German flags. The hostility of the Mexicans to the United States is increased; their respect for the courage and efficiency of the United States is diminished.

"That our relations with England, Germany, and Spain are not more seriously strained is due to their unparalleled patience. That we are not embroiled in actual warfare with Mexico is due to the kindly offices of our South American neighbors. No one wants war, and yet we are on the edge of war.

"Why?

As to Duty in Philippines.

"We have had the responsibility and duties of sovereignty thrust upon us in the Philippines. We have fulfilled those responsibilities and performed those duties with notable success. We have substituted law for anarchy, and a domestic government partially representative for a foreign government wholly despotic. We have subdued hostile tribes, made life and property safe, banished epidemics, established a public school system, built good roads, promoted commerce and industry, and furnished protection to a helpless people from foreign aggression. It is now proposed to acknowledge ourselves unable to continue that protection without aid, and to invite Japan and Great Britain to share with us in furnishing it; to abandon the attempt to protect the peaceful citizens from the ignorance of the many and the misgovernment of the few, and to leave this people unaided to struggle their way as best they can from childhood to maturity.

"Why?

Fear Strong Government.

"The answer is simple. This Democratic administration does not believe in a strong government. It is afraid of a strong government. It fears that the strong government will be a despotic government. It seeks refuge from that peril in weakness.

"It confronts great industrial organizations. It does not believe in making the government strong enough to regulate such organizations and compel them to deal justly with the people. It therefore endeavors to disorganize these business organizations and convert each one of them into two or more competing rivals. Business is disorganized because of the avowed policy of the present Democratic administration to disorganize business.

"Mexico is torn by contending factions, neither of which recognizes the necessary conditions of peace or the modern laws of war. This Democratic administration does not believe in maintaining a government strong enough to say to both factions: The laws of war toward noncombatants must and shall be obeyed. So it looks on appalled but inert while bandits plunder and assassins murder. It will persuade, but not enforce; it will intermeddle, but not intervene.

Situation in Philippines.

"It looks across the ocean and sees an island people under the protection of the American flag, learning under American tuition the lesson of self-government. But it does not believe that the United States government is or should be strong enough to protect and instruct a people on the other side of the globe. It believes that this nation neither has nor ought to have the power to complete the task which it has begun.

"It therefore proposes that the United States enter into one of those entangling alliances with foreign nations against which Washington warned his countrymen, pay for this alliance by disavowing the right of the United States to control the canal built by the money of the United States through the territory of the United States, and then pull down our flag in the Philippines and retire, with confession of our weakness, from our uncompleted undertaking.

A Disastrous Belief.

"It is sometimes said that it makes little difference what men believe if their characters are good. No one questions the character of President Wilson and his advisers. Their intentions are excellent; their spirit is patriotic. But they believe that a strong government is perilous to individual liberty, that in weakness is safety. It is this belief which has invited disaster at home, brought dishonor to Mexico, and now summons us to retreat from the Philippines. Consistently applied, it would withdraw our flag from Hawaii and Porto Rico, abandon our protectorate over Cuba, and transform the Panama Canal into an international highway, owned, regulated and policed by an international commission.

"The American people have the opportunity this fall to elect a house of representatives which believes in a strong government—able to control the great industrial organization at home, able to protect persons and property in Mexico, and able to carry to a splendid consummation the national work so splendidly commenced in the Philippines. It is for them to decide whether the policy which in 15 months has brought us to the present conditions, at home and abroad, shall be continued or halted now and in 1916 reversed.

"The Outlook believes with Alexand Hamilton that 'an energetic government is necessary to the safety of the union.'"

He's Active Senate "Whip" for President

Washington, June 22.—Senator Ollie James of Kentucky is preparing to push the President's anti-trust legislation through the senate and aid in the general plan to adjourn congress by August 1.

Senator James has proved himself one of the most efficient "whips" which the President has in the upper house of congress. The senator has taken an active hand in fighting for all the administration's bills.

TREATY STARTS A QUIZ ON PANAMA

Senate Plants Inquiry Into Relation of U. S. and Colombia.

Washington, June 19.—With the approval of the President and Secretary Bryan the senate will institute a thorough investigation into the circumstances surrounding the separation of Panama from Colombia, writes John Callan O'Laughlin to the Chicago Herald. He continues:

This course has been determined upon because of a realization that the treaty apologizing to Colombia and making the apology acceptable through the payment of $25,000,000, gold, will not be ratified by the upper house of congress. The administration has learned that the opposition to the instrument is so strong that the committee on foreign relations would not even report it favorably to the senate.

Plan to "Save" Face.

Under the circumstances the administration, in order "to save its face," has been compelled to resort to the one method usually observed—investigation.

If the investigation should convince the country that the United States wronged Colombia, then the administration can press the treaty, obtain its ratification and thereby obtain vindication for the President and Secretary Bryan.

If the investigation should disclose that the conduct of President Roosevelt was justifiable the administration can let the matter quietly die and fail to urge ratification.

Investigations of this character are always political. The committees named to do the sifting are made up with a view to obtaining the report desired.

So it may be expected that the committee to inquire into the Panama matter will be composed of senators of whose attitude there is not the slightest doubt.

Smith Conceives Idea.

Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, conceived the idea of an investigation. He proposes the work shall be done by a subcommittee of the foreign relations committee of the senate. There is not a man on that committee who has not made up his mind for or against the treaty. Seven of the nine Democrats will swallow anything the administration proposes. Two, Clarke, of Arkansas, and Smith, of Arizona, are outspoken against the treaty. The seven Republicans agree with Clarke and Smith that the administration has perpetrated a great wrong upon the American people in even signing a convention of the character of that approved by the President and Mr. Bryan.

But should a select committee of the senate be named the result will be the same. In this connection it is worth while remembering the coruse pursued in connection with and the results of the investigation into the Lorimer case. The committee on privileges and elections was heavily packed in favor of Lorimer. Subsequently a special committee was created. This likewise was dominated by Lorimer's friends.

President in Control.

The administration enjoys greater control of the Democrats of the senate than the special interests did of the members of that body. This is a tribute to the present power of the President. It may be expected, therefore, that any committee named will exhaust every possible means to justify the action of the President and Secretary Bryan. Similarly those opposed to the administration will do all they can to bring out from witnesses admissions in support of the action taken by President Roosevelt.

In short, the investigation will have the same result as that made by the house of representatives. There will be partisan reports and there the matter will rest.

But certain facts will be developed in the evidence which will have an important bearing upon the reasons underlying the negotiations of the latest treaty.

Japanese shrimp canning industry is seriously rivaling that of Louisiana.

Most of the type used by Chinese printers is made in Japan.

RAILWAYS WIN GREAT BATTLE FOR OIL LANDS

Transcontinental Roads Involved in Suit for Title to $700,000,000 in Property.

Washington, June 22.—Transcontinental railways won their fight for title to some $700,000,000 worth of oil lands in California when the supreme court today held void the clause in the patents making the land revert to the government if found to contain minerals.

The court held that the patents were irregular, but that they could not be attacked collaterally—by other claimants—but could only be set aside by a direct attack by the government.

Justice Van Devanter for the court incidentally emphasized the claim that the government's time in which it could attack the patents had expired in 1900 or 1901.

The government has a separate suit, distinguished from the case today, to cancel the patents to oil lands held by the transcontinental carriers.

Today's decision was in a case brought by Edmund Burke of California, who claimed the right to lands now held by the Southern Pacific, on the ground that they should revert to the government because oil had been found after the issue of the patent to the railroad.

Inasmuch as all the transcontinental lines have similar lands they came into the proceedings. The court decided practically only one point in favor of the government's contentions—that oil lands were mineral lands.

The recovery, however, of lands exceeding in value seven times all the gold coin in the United States and more than all the personal property and real estate taxed in Louisiana, Rhode Island, Virginia, North Carolina or Nebraska was involved.

ADVANCES 8 NAVY HEROES

Daniels Promotes Marines for Gallantry at Vera Cruz.

Washington, June 19.—Six privates, one corporal and a sergeant in the marine corps were commended today by Secretary Daniels for gallantry displayed in removing two of their wounded comrades to a place of safety while Vera Cruz was under fire recently. The men are: Sergeant Tracy Baker, Corporal William S. White and Privates Wallace L. Harndvious, Carl H. Fullerton, Hiram W. Yant, William H. Briggs, John L. Streitenberger and Edward R. Barton.

Private Haggerty, one of those killed in the occupation of Vera Cruz, and Edward A. Gisburne, a third-class electrician of the battleship Florida, were the two men rescued. With Haggerty mortally wounded, Gisburne, himself wounded, attempted to carry him out of the range of fire. His efforts were without success, however. The men who today were commended, then proceeded under an effective fire and removed both wounded men. Afterwards they returned to their positions which they held until ordered away.

A medal of honor has already been awarded Electrician Gisburne for valor shown in trying to help Haggerty. Besides commending the six privates and Corporal White and Sergeant Baker, Secretary Daniels has directed that they be advanced to the next higher rating.

THE MARKETS

Toledo June 22.—July wheat suffered a severe decline at the opening of the market today. Cables came about 1d lower. Reports of big receipts of new wheat at western primary markets also had most depressing effect on prices. Cash and September wheat suffered in weakness from the selling pressure exhibited in July in the early trading. Cash wheat was down 1-2c to 91 1-2c. July and September each opened 3-4c down to 83 1-2c.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	June 22.	—Close— June 20.
Wheat—					
Cash	91½	91½	91	91	92
July	83½	83⅝	82⅝	82⅝	84¼
Sept.	83½	83¾	82⅝	82¾	84¼
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	72¼-72¾	73¼-73⅝	....
July, old..	72¾	72¾	72¼	72⅛	73¼
July, new.	72⅝	72⅝	72¼	72⅛	73¼
Sept.	70½	70½	70	70⅛	70¼
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	42-42¾	42¼-43	....
July	42¾	42¾	42½	42½	42¾
Sept.	40⅝	40⅝	40	40	40½
Dec.	41½	41½	41	41	41⅝
Clover Seed—					
Cash	8.40	8.40	8.20	8.20	8.50
Oct.	8.90	8.90	8.75	8.75	9.05
Dec.	8.90	8.90	8.75	8.75	9.05
March ...	9.00	9.00	8.85	8.85	9.15
Rye—					
No. 2.....	....	....	....	....	65-66
Timothy—					
Cash	2.65	....	....	....	2.65
Sept.	2.67½	2.72½	2.70	2.70	2.72½

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
July	82	82	81¼	81¾	82⅝
Sept.	80⅞	80⅞	80¼	80¼	81¼
Dec.	83⅝	83⅝	82¾	82¾	83⅝
Corn—					
July, old..	69½	69½	68¾	68¾	69¾
July, new.	69⅝	69⅞	68⅝	68⅝	69¼
Sept., old.	67¾	67¾	67	67¼	67⅝
Sept., new.	67⅝	67¾	67	67¼	67⅝
Dec., new.	58¼	58¼	57⅛	57⅛	58⅛
Oats—					
July	39¼	39⅝	39¼	39⅜	39⅝
Sept.	38¼	38½	37¾	38	38⅛
Dec.	39⅝	39½	39	39	39½

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
July	20.70	....	....	20.70	20.70
Sept.	20.22	20.25	20.05	20.07	20.17
Lard—					
July	10.15	10.17	10.10	10.12	10.15
Sept.	10.32	10.35	10.27	10.30	10.32
Ribs—					
July	11.55	11.60	11.47	11.50	11.57
Sept.	11.60	11.65	11.55	11.55	11.60

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
July	....	....	....	86¼	87⅛
Sept.	....	....	....	81¼	82½

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
July	....	....	....	89⅞	91
Sept.	....	....	....	82¾	84

Cotton.

New York, June 22.—Cotton—Futures opened steady; July, 12.62c; August, 12.55c; October, 12.39c; December, 12.43c; January, 12.32c; March, 12.38c; May, 12.58c.

Relatively weak cables and reports that spot cotton was being pressed for sale in Liverpool encouraged renewed selling in the local cotton market at the opening today. First prices were 7 points lower to 2 points higher, with the old crop months relatively weak in sympathy with the foreign showings, and practically all positions made new low ground for the movement. There was some nervousness over predictions for very high temperatures in the belt, however, and prices rallied several points during the early trading.

The market continued steady during the forenoon with the active months selling about 6 to 10 points net higher, but offerings increased somewhat around midday and prices eased off 3 or 4 points from the best.

Trading was quiet during the early afternoon, but the market held steady and about 6 to 10 points net higher.

Cotton—Futures closed firm; July, 12.69c; August, 12.69c; October, 12.52c; December, 12.57c; January, 12.44c; March, 12.48c; May, 12.71c. Spot, quiet; middling, 13.25c; gulf, 13.50c. No sales.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, June 22.—Hogs—Receipts, 41,000; bulk, $8.40@8.45; light, $8.15@8.45; mixed, $8.15@8.50; heavy, $8.05@8.47½; rough, $8.05@8.20; pigs, $7.30@8.10. Cattle—Receipts, 14,500; strong; steers, $7.50@9.40; stockers, $6.90@8.20; stockers and feeders, $6.15@8.15; cows and heifers, $3.70@8.85; calves, $7.00@10.25. Sheep—Receipts, 16,000; steady; sheep, $5.30@6.40; yearlings, $6.40@7.50; lambs, $6.50@8.40; springs, $7.00@9.50.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, June 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,500; higher; heavy steers, $9.00@9.25; fat steers, $8.75@9.00; fair steers, $7.15@8.00; heifers, $7.65@8.35; fat cows, $6.75@7.25; fair cows, $4.65@5.75; butcher bulls, $7.15@7.50; milch cows, $50.00@80.00. Hogs—Receipts, 9,500; active; five prime heavies, $8.50@8.55; heavy mixed, $8.50@8.55; mediums, $8.60; heavy Yorkers, $8.60; light Yorkers, $8.60; pigs, $8.10@8.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 7,500; dull; top sheep, $6.00; spring lambs, $9.50. Calves—Receipts, 900; strong; good to choice veals, $10.50.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., June 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,100; prime steers, $9.10@9.40; shipping, $8.40@9.00; butchers, $7.25@8.65; heifers, $7.25@8.25; cows, $3.50@7.00; bulls, $5.50@7.50; stockers and feeders, $5.25@7.50. Calves—Receipts, 1,600; $5.00@10.75. Hogs—Receipts, 18,000; heavy, $8.60; mixed, $8.60; Yorkers, $8.50@8.60; pigs, $8.40@8.50; roughs $7.25@7.35; stags, $6.00@6.75. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000; lambs, $7.00@10.00; yearlings, $6.00@8.75; wethers, $6.25@6.75; ewes, $2.50@5.50; sheep, mixed, $5.75@6.25.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, June 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 500; market steady. Calves—Receipts, 500; market strong; good to choice veal calves, $10.50; fair to good, $8.00@9.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,000; market steady; good to choice spring lambs, $9.00@9.50; fair to good, $7.00@8.50; good to choice clipped wethers, $5.00@5.50; good to choice clipped ewes, $4.50@5.00; mixed ewes and wethers, $4.00@4.50; commons, $6.00@6.50. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; market 5@10c higher; Yorkers, light Yorkers, mixed, heavies and mediums, $8.50; pigs, $8.25; roughs, $7.50; stags, $6.50.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, June 22.—Butter lower; creameries, 20@27c. Eggs lower; receipts, 20,387 cases; at mark, cases included, 16@18c; ordinary firsts, 16¾@17c; firsts, 17¾@18c. Cheese steady; daisies, 14¼@14¾c; twins, 14¼@14¾c; Americas, 15¼@15½c. Long Horns, 15¼@15½c. Potatoes steady; receipts, 88 cars; new, $1.00@1.50; old, 80@95c. Poultry, alive, steady; fowls, 14c.

New York Produce.

New York, June 22.—Flour steady; spring patents, $4.60@4.80; winter straights, $4.25@4.35; winter patents, $4.40@4.70; spring clears, $4.00@4.15; extra No. 1 winter, $3.65@3.85; extra No. 2 winter, $3.40@3.55; liquidation on favorable northwest conditions put wheat off nearly a cent this morning; July, 91⅛@91⅝c; Sept., $9.16@89⅝c. Pork, steady; mess, $22.25@22.75; family, $22.00@22.50; short clear, $19.50@21.00. Beef, steady; mess, $17.00@18.50; family, $19.00@20.00. Lard, firm; middle west, $10.20@10.50. Molasses, quiet; New Orleans, open kettle, 35@55c. Hay, quiet; prime, $1.15; No. 1, $1.10@1.12½; No. 2, $1.05; No. 3, 95c@$1.00; shipping, 75@80c. Hides, steady; Bogota, 28@29c; Central America, 28c. Leather, firm; hemlock firsts, 30c; seconds, 28@29c.

Butter, unsettled; receipts, 10,500 tubs; creamery, extras, 27@27½c; firsts, 25@26½c; seconds, 23@24½c; process, extras, 24½@25c; ladles, firsts, 20@20¾c; seconds, 19@19½c; packing stock, No. 2, 18@18½c. Cheese, unsettled; receipts, 2,500 boxes; state, whole milk, fresh, specials, 14¾@15c; average fancy, 14½c; skims, 11½@12½c. Eggs, irregular; receipts, 16,800 cases; fresh gathered, extras, 23@25c; extra firsts, 22@22½c; firsts, 20@21¾c; seconds, 18@19½c; nearby, henery whites, 23@27c; gathered whites, 21@25c; henery browns, 23@25c; mixed colors, 19¼@23c. Dressed poultry, firm; western chickens, frozen, 14½@20c; fowls, 13@19c; turkeys, 25@26c.

Raw sugar, steady; molasses, 2.74c; centrifugal, 3.39c; refined, steady; cut loaf, 5.25c; crushed, 5.15c; mould A, 4.80c; cuts, 4.55c; XXXXX powdered, 4.45c; powdered, 4.40c; fine granulated, 4.30c; diamond A, 4.30c; confectioners A, 4.20c; No. 1, 4.10c.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, June 22.—Butter—Creamery, extras, 30½@31c; prints, 31½@32c; firsts, 20@20½c; seconds, 26@26½c; process, extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 23½@24c; fancy dairy, 21@22c; choice, 19@20c; packing stock No. 1, 17½@18c; No. 2, 16@16½c. Cheese—American, whole milk, new, 17@17½c; brick, fancy, 15½@17c; choice, 11@13c; Swiss fancy, open, 20@21c; do, choice, 18@19c; block Swiss, 18@19c; Limburger, fancy, 17½@18c; do, choice, 15@16c. Eggs—Fresh gathered, extras, free cases, 23c; do, extra firsts, free cases, 21c; fresh gathered, firsts, 20c; do, seconds, 17½c. Poultry—Chickens, 16@16½c; broilers, weighing 1¼ to 1½ pounds, 30@36c lb.; old roosters, 10c; spring ducks, 20c. Potatoes—Best grades in carlots, $1.10@1.15; jobbing price, $1.20 bu.; from warehouse, $1.25. Cobblers, $4.00@4.50 a barrel; East Shore, $4.75 bbl.; Triumphs, in sacks, $1.25@1.50 a bushel.

WAR CORRESPONDENT DEAD

Bennet Burleigh, Widely Known for His Writings, Was Almost 70.

London, June 17.—Bennet Burleigh, oldest and most widely known of war correspondents, died here today.

REBELS' LAST SHIP ON WEST COAST IS SUNK

Constitutionalist Gunboat Tampico Is Destroyed by Federal War Vessel in Battle.

On Board U. S. S. California, Mazatlan, Mex., June 16.—(By wireless via San Diego, June 17.)—The constitutionalist gunboat Tampico was sunk today by the federal gunboat Guerrero in twenty-two fathoms of water, leaving the Guerrero the sole surviving warship representing either faction on the west coast of Mexico. The battle began at 8:20 a. m. and lasted until noon.

The captain and chief engineer of the Tampico committed suicide.

The naval battle was witnessed by the United States ships New Orleans, Perry and Preble.

The engagement took place last night off Topolobampo. Some of the crew of the Tampico were rescued by the New Orleans which had accompanied the Guerrero southward yesterday. Others were rescued by the Guerrero.

The surgeon of the New Orleans gave aid to the wounded and assisted in the care of the injured on both sides, cooperating with the staff of the federal gun boat.

Tampico Built in U. S.

This is the second time the constitutionalist warship has suffered at the hands of the federal navy. The Tampico was damaged on June 11 and only yesterday was repaired so that she could move under steam.

The Guerrero is nearly twice the size of the Tampico and her ordnance is at least 50 per cent more powerful. The Guerrero was built in England by Vickers-Maxim in 1908 and was a vessel of 1,880 tons with six four-inch guns and two three-pounders. She has a speed of 12 knots.

The Tampico was built at Elizabethport, N. J., in 1902. She is of 1,000 tons displacement and carried four four-inch quick-firing guns and four six-pounders.

Both vessels were designed as combination gunboats and transports to meet the peculiar needs of Mexican service, and were able to carry about 500 men in the case of the Guerrero, and 250 on the Tampico.

GERMANY BEHEADS 2 WOMEN

Berlin, June 18.—In marked contrast to the agitation in the United States against the capital punishment of women criminals and the tolerant attitude of the English authorities toward the militant suffragists, the fact that unsentimental Germany shows no more consideration for the weaker sex than for men in crime was evidenced yesterday when two women were beheaded by headsmen with blocks and axes, making four women to suffer that fate within a few weeks.

The death sentences were executed acording to the mediaeval method.

Germany, of all civilized nations, is the only one to retain this custom.

SUN WORSHIPERS HALTED

London, June 22.—More than 2,000 persons assembled at Stonehenge Sunday morning to witness the rising of the sun on this, the longest day of the year.

The proceedings were marked by great rowdyism. The police and the public almost came to blows through the former interfering with a large party of sun worshipers, who attempted to offer prayers on the altar of stone. The worshipers were warned to desist and, refusing, were forcibly ejected from the inclosure.

Miss Icy Wareham, prominent New York society woman and dog fancier, who is suing the wealthy railroad magnate, Eugene Zimmerman, of Cincinnati, father of the Duchess of Manchester, asking $100,000 for alleged breach of promise to marry.

She is here shown with two of her blooded champion toy spaniels.

FARM HANDS' PAY INCREASES

In West and Abroad Agricultural Wages Take Upward Trend.

John T. Fitzpatrick, head of the bureau of labor statistics in Missouri, contributes some significant statistics to the discussion of the increased cost of living. He finds that in 1893 wages of Missouri farm hands averaged $14.50 a month with board and room, hours being 12 to 15 per day, according to the season of the year, whereas in 1914 the wages were $21.60 a month, with board and room, while hours had gone down to ten per day. Discarding the element of room and board, he says that between 1893 and 1913 there was an increase of 56 per cent in wages.

Harvest hands, who work only the latter part of June and through July, received in 1893 only $1.10 a day. This rate advanced year by year until in 1913 it was $1.95. These figures include board and room. He compares this figure with $2.43 in Minnesota, $2.25 in Iowa, $2.70 in North Dakota, $2.37 in South Dakota, and $1.93 in Illinois. The man who worked by the day received 68 cents in 1893 in Missouri, with board, and 89 cents without, while in 1913 he got $1.08 with board and $1.39 without.

There has been also an increase in the European countries. In Hungary wages of agricultural laborers has increased 60 per cent; in Denmark, 30 per cent.; Sweden, 38 per cent., while in Japan wages have double within 16 years. Sample figures from Russia are 17½ cents per day at sowing time in 1901 and 1905, and 27.8 in 1910, while for garnering the wheat the increase has been from 27.7 to 44.8 per day. C. B. E.

ZIMMERMAN LOVE LETTERS ARDENT

Dog Fancier Sues Father of the Duchess of Manchester.

New York, June 20.—Miss Icy Wareham, who has sued Eugene Zimmerman, father of the Duchess of Manchester, for $100,000 for breach of promise, spent most of Friday in the Wareham Kennels, an expensive dog nursery, which she owns and manages at Elmhurst, L. I.

"You can see that I am a business woman," Miss Wareham said to reporters as she waved her hands over the 40 dogs that milled around her, "and I do not need Eugene Zimmerman's money. But I'll take this case into court and force him to pay that $100,000 just to show him and his kind that they do not own every woman they chance to fancy. If women would do so oftener and spend less time in silly tears there would be fewer of these millionaire flirts."

Duke Will Stand by Father-in-Law.

Zimmerman's son-in-law, the Duke of Manchester, at the Lotus Club, declared he believed the suit was founded on untrue charges. He declared further that his father-in-law had been the recipient of many blackmailing letters. These letters, he declared, were anonymous.

"The Duchess and I shall stand by Mr. Zimmerman and we have urged him to fight this suit through every court," said Manchester.

"What silly rot," exclaimed Miss Wareham when Manchester's statement was repeated to her. "Does he insinuate that I wrote the letters? Why, pray, should I write blackmailing letters when in my lawyer's safe that are about 100 letters that Gene Zimmerman wrote to me. My case rests on these letters. Love letters? Well, wait and hear them. 'Ardent' expresses it very mildly. The recent letter epidemic has contained nothing more worth listening to than do some of Gene's epistles.

Met Him Nine Years Ago.

"I met Gene Zimmerman about nine years ago. I then was living in West Fifty-fifth street, No. 213. He became infatuated at once. And really he was an awfully dear old chap. I liked him immensely.

"Persistent? Why, that man proposed to me about twenty times. He proposed in cafes, on the street, in the theatre, at my house—why, he proposed so often that finally after two years of proposals I accepted him. You can imagine how ardent he was. He would call me up twice a day from Cincinnati and Frankfort, Mich. Nobody but a real Romeo would do that.

"He had a fashion of putting his arms around me and calling me dearie."

"New York No Place for You."

"I love you, adore you, dearie," he would say. "I'm going to marry you, dearie. Get yourself a nice place out there. Fix it up for your dogs and lay out beautiful gardens and plant lots of shade trees. I'll come out and see it. If I like it I'll buy it and we will live there together."

"Well, I took this place and he declared that it was a dream. He said that is was just the place he would like to have his wife live in. Naturally I took it for granted that he would marry me.

"He came out here often. I can bring many persons to testify as to his visits. My maid will tell how he used to call me pet names and say that I would soon be his bride. He told her he was going to make me Mrs. Zimmerman.

"But last winter upon his return from a business trip to Frankfort he seemed a bit evasive—less anxious to marry me. I took matters into my own hands and told him to make good his promises. I told him that scandal would result from further delay."

STILL WANT TO SELL SHIPS

Washington, June 23.—Secretary Daniels said today when the cabinet assembled that Turkey's protest against the sale of the battleships Mississippi and Idaho to Greece, had not altered his views, nor that of the administration, in favor of the sale.

VESSEL SINKS JUST AFTER 900 WERE PUT OFF

Big Mississippi Excursion Steamer Goes Down Soon After Landing Hello Girls on Outing.

St. Louis, June 20.—The river steamer Majestic, the largest excursion boat on the Mississippi river struck the cribbing of a waterworks tower near here early today and sank in 10 minutes. Of the 33 persons on board at the time of the accident, one has not been accounted for. It is feared he drowned.

All on board were members of the crew, or members of the boat's band. The missing man was a watchman.

The others either swam ashore, were taken off in lifeboats, of which the steamer carried six, or found safety on the upper deck, which remained above water.

The collision occurred at 1:35 o'clock this morning. The large steamer an hour before had discharged 900 telephone girls on an outing at Alton, Ill., and was headed downstream for St. Louis, 27 miles below.

The boat struck squarely against the cribbing of the new intake tower of the St. Louis waterworks, from which a red light was burning, and sank to the bottom of the river. The water did not cover the vessel, however, the upper deck remaining above the surface, and to this the persons on board climbed after the crash.

The accident occurred at the Chain of Rocks, a natural formation of rock that starts from the Missouri side at the extreme northern limits of St. Louis, or 15 miles above the heart of the city, and runs 2,000 feet into the stream, offering a barrier to navigation around which steamers must pass.

Officers Remain on Deck.

The city intake tower is at the end of this rock barrier, and the water is pumped through a tunnel in the rock to the settling basins on shore.

The boat was owned by the Wisherd line of Quincy, Ill. It carried six lifeboats and in these 19 of the crew and others on board escaped to the Missouri shore. Six officers remained on the upper deck, and were there when reporters and police officers arrived at the scene an hour after the accident.

Waterworks employes saw the vessel come into view as it turned a bend just above the chain of rocks.

Goes Down Bows Foremost.

A moment later they heard a crash and the lights of the vessel disappeared. The steamboat had gone down, bow foremost. Lacking boats, the waterworks employes were powerless to aid those on board and telephoned to police headquarters here and to the harbormaster for assistance.

Automobiles loaded with police were rushed up the river on both the Missouri and Illinois sides. Rowboats and power launches also were summoned to aid.

Main Deck Takes Fire.

There was a momentary panic on board as the vessel struck the cribbing, and the sleeping crew and band tumbled from their berth and rushed to the upper decks. The main deck caught fire, but the flames were put out as the vessel listed. The vessel then righted herself and sank to the bottom, only the upper deck and the smokestacks remaining visible as the the crew pulled away in boats. Those who escaped to the Missouri shore built a bonfire, around which they warmed themselves.

Men put out from shore in a rowboat, and when they reached the Majestic they found that the vessel had settled bow foremost, and that much of the stern was out of the water.

Nine Killed When Plane and Airship Meet in Collision

Vienna, June 20.—Nine aviators lost their lives today when a mimic war in the air was suddenly turned into tragic reality by accidental ripping of a dirigible airship by a biplane while both were flying at a great height during the Austrian army maneuvers.

Both craft were destroyed and their occupants, nine military and naval officers and noncommissioned officers, were burned and mutilated beyond recognition.

The Austrian army dirigible balloon Koertling ascended at Fischamend, about 12 miles from Vienna, where there is a military aviation station. It was the intention of Captain Johann Hauswirth, the commander, to take photographs of the movements of the troops below and then to join in the maneuvers. The aeroplane started half an hour later from the same spot. It was manned by Lieuts. Flatz and Hoosta.

The mosquito craft soon overtook her big sister and immediately began a sham attack. After encircling the airship several times at a height of 1,500 feet, the biplane's pilot suddenly maneuvered his little craft with the object of taking a position directly above the airship. The navigator evidently miscalculated his distance or his speed, for the nose of the biplane grazed the envelope of the airship and ripped it wide open.

There was a terrific explosion and the airship took fire. The flames engulfed the biplane and in a few moments the remnants of both craft crashed on the slopes of a mountain with their occupants. The bodies were so charred and mangled that they were scarcely recognizable.

The names of the victims were Captain Johann Hauswirth, Lieutenants Ernst Hofstetter, Flatz, Hoosta, Bruer and Haidinger, Corporals Hadima and Weber, and Engineer Kammareer.

WESTINGHOUSE'S WIDOW DIES

Lenox, Mass. June 23.—Mrs. George Westinghouse, widow of the electrical inventor, died today. She suffered a paralytic shock at her home, Erskine Park, last Friday.

With her at the end were her son, George Westinghouse, Jr., of Pittsburg and her sisters, Mrs. Paul Wedeyer'h, of Albany, and Mrs. A. Garrison Holmes of Pittsburg.

FOGS ON OCEAN CAUSE ACCIDENTS

Seven Steamers Meet With Disaster Within Forty-eight Hours.

New York, June 18.—Seven large steamships in the last two days have reported difficulty varying in seriousness from sharp collision to the comparatively mild accident of running ashore. This wave of accidents, which comes as a sort of aftermath of the Empress of Ireland disaster, has been due, generally speaking, to fog.

The first accident reported yesterday was the running aground of the hospital ship Maine, on the Firth of Lorne, on the west coast of Scotland; the ship was seriously damaged and her crew and passengers, including a large number of patients, were removed.

Two Badly Damaged.

On the heels of this misadventure came the report of a collision between the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm II. and the Liverpool grain steamer Incemore, in the English channel. Wilhelm II., carrying 1,000 passengers, was forced to retreat to Southampton with a huge hole in her side.

With a badly crumpled bow and her forepeak rapidly filling with water, the Incemore managed to crawl into port.

The list was augmented early today by an accident to the British steamer Hyndford, which was reported ashore in Alban Gulf, near Legaspi, in the Philippines, in the path of a typhoon.

Another Liner Ashore.

Later the steamship Buelow, belonging to the China line of the North German Lloyd, went ashore near Myrtalene, to the west of Portland, England.

Still another accident was added to the list when the Hamburg-American collier Etruria and the British coaster Copsewood reported a crash in the English channel. The Copsewood was badly crippled, but the Etruria escaped without serious damage.

KAISER WILHELM II. AND INCEMORE LIMP TO PORT

Southampton, June 18.—The Kaiser Wilhelm II., of the North German Lloyd line, entered the docks here this morning. Divers immediately began to examine her hull in order to ascertain the extent of the damage she sustained below the waterline in her collision yesterday with the British steamer Incemore.

It was known on her arrival that the liner had a hole in her starboard side. The damage to her upper works was concealed by tarpaulins, but apparently was only trifling.

Transferred to Imperator.

Arrangements were at once made to transfer the passengers to the Imperator, which is to leave Southampton for New York today.

The captain of the Incemore declined to make any statement as to the collision, but one of the crew of that vessel said both steamers were proceeding slowly at the time of the collision.

The first class dining saloon of the Kaiser Wilhelm II. was badly drenched with water and the passengers were compelled to taek their breakfast today in a saloon on the upper deck.

A. G. Eames, of Chico, Cal., a passenger on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. said: "I was in my cabin when I heard a sound like the report of a cannon. My steward entered immediately afterward and began speaking German. I said:

Steerage in a Panic.

"'For God's sake get out of here,' as I wanted to dress, but he caught hold of me and pushed me out saying they were closing the watertight compartments and that if I did not hurry I should be shut in.

"When I reached the deck I found the first and second class passengers behaving very coolly, but there was great excitement among the steerage passengers. The women were shrieking and crying and the men running about aimlessly waving their hands.

"One woman, who I believe was an Italian, threw her arms round my neck. I had to force her off.

"I cannot understand how the collision occurred, because our fog signal was sounding all the time. We had come almost to a standstill and had just started moving again when we were struck."

The Incemore, a much smaller craft than the German steamer, of 3,000 odd tons, is in dock here with her bows badly smashed.

The collision occurred in the English Channel, 13 miles south of the Nab lightship in a dense fog.

The Incemore, it is stated by those on board, had virtually come to a stop because of the danger of continuing under way in such a thick fog, when suddenly there loomed up just ahead of her the huge bulk of the Kaiser Wilhelm II. Both captains did their best to avert a collision, but the short distance separating the two vessels rendered their efforts ineffectual, and the Incemore struck the liner on the starboard side amidships. The force of the impact crumpled up her own bows and tore a big gap in the Kaiser Wilhelm II.'s side. It was the impression of those aboard the Incemore that the hole was entirely above the water line.

The two steamers stood by each other until it was ascertained that neither needed immediate assistance, then both started slowly for Southampton.

HEAD OF MINT RESIGNS

Washington, June 23.—John H. Lambis, superintendent of the mint at Philadelphia, resigned today. He had held the position since 1902.

HUGE COUNSEL FEES IN THE COLOMBIA DEAL

Friends of State Department Make Fortune if $25,000,000 Is Paid to Republic.

BY J. A. MATHEWS.

Washington, D. C., June 18.—"Counsel fees," aggregating probably ten million dollars, are said to be tied up in the fate of the treaty with Colombia submitted to the senate Tuesday by Secretary Bryan.

Much of the payment of $25,000,000 which Secretary Bryan and President Wilson have recommended to be paid to Colombia will go to attorneys in the United States. Some of these attorneys are friends of the secretary of state. They are Democrats and his personal friends and followers.

One of them, Hannis Taylor, of Washington, formerly minister to Spain under President Cleveland, admits that he has an agreement with the Colombia government for legal services, but he denied that he is to receive a fee of a million dollars, as has been currently reported in Washington for weeks.

To Get "Reasonable Fee."

Mr. Taylor says no fee has been fixed, but that he is to be paid "a reasonable fee," and if there is any dispute over it between him and his Latin-American client, there is an agreement for arbitration. Thus Secretary Bryan's pet idea is carried into the fee agreements of his favorite lawyers, who are fattening on diplomatic practice since his accession to the head of the state department.

The situation is one that is giving even Democrats serious thought. When the Panama Canal purchase was authorized by congress, and the rights of the French company taken over, William Nelson Cromwell, the New York attorney who engineered it, was reported to have received a fee of a million dollars. The Democrats, led by Mr. Bryan, denounced this fee. It was a campaign slogan, but Cromwell did something to earn the fee. He vibrated between France, London and Washington, and had an army of assistants, and was active for months.

Just what service some of Secretary Bryan's legal friends are rendering foreign governments who have business before Mr. Bryan's state department is not quite clear. It cannot be, senators and representatives say, that they are under engagement to expedite the treaty, carrying the payment of $25,000,000, for that would furnish work for the Democratic senate lobby committee, whose activities have been suspended temporarily on account of the necessity of giving attention to mining developments in North Carolina.

Worth a Million?

It has been currently reported in Washington that Hannis Taylor was to receive a fee of a million dollars. Friends of the Taylors have been hinting in social circles that if the Colombian treaty were ratified Doctor Taylor would be worth a million dollars.

Taylor had no professional connection with the Colombian government, so far as can be learned, until after his friend, Mr. Bryan, went to the head of the state department. Another lawyer friend of the secretary of state, who has been his follower for years in politics, and was a delegate to the Baltimore convention, Charles A. Douglass, formerly of South Carolina, has suddenly blossomed forth as a diplomatic lawyer since Mr. Bryan became secretary of state. He accompanied Mr. Bryan before the senate foreign relations committee yesterday, when the latter appeared to defend the Nicaragua treaty, also submitted Tuesday to the senate.

Douglass came as attorney for Nicaragua. He has within a few months become the attorney for the constitutionalists in Mexico, and for the Nicaraguan government, which the United States set up by the aid of marines, and which it has maintained since. It is reported that Douglass draws $50,000 a year from the constitutionalists.

MINERS FEAR I. W. W. MEN

Predict Possible Riots Unless Settlement Beats Agitators on Way.

Columbus, June 17.—Fears of agitation of the Industrial Workers of the World among foreign striking coal miners of eastern Ohio and possible riots, if a settlement is not effected here today at the joint conference of scale committees of Ohio operators and miners, was expressed by miners' delegates who arrived here today.

President John Moore, of the Ohio District, United Mine Workers, declared no reports of threatened outbreaks had reached the state headquarters here.

ENORMOUS PRICES FOR PLANTS

New York, June 23. — Enormous prices were paid by the American Can Co. to several Baltimore can makers for their plants, according testimonies at the hearing here before Examiner Edward Hacker, in the suit of the United States government asking for dissolution of the American Can Co.

Spick and Span is the Navy Man

Alert, neat and efficient—that is why, when he is on duty and wants to enjoy his tobacco, he gets it in its most efficient form.

He chews "PIPER." Its use isn't conspicuous, but it is right *there* all the time, giving him a rich tobacco *satisfaction.*

PIPER Heidsieck

CHEWING TOBACCO—Champagne Flavor

has come to be a great favorite with American men of brains and energy, partly through the convenience of its use, partly through the wonderful enjoyment it brings the user.

Many men are placed in positions where it is impossible for them to smoke. "PIPER" solves that problem for them.

As to "PIPER'S" unique superiority—it is due to two distinct features. The world-famous "Champagne Flavor" of "PIPER" has added a *rich and wine-like* tang to the tobacco which is supremely delicious. The tobacco itself is the *finest* of the *choice crops,* selected by *experts,* and blended into the *perfect plug.*

FREE Send 10 cents and we will send a full-size 10-cent cut of "PIPER" and a handsome leather pouch FREE, anywhere in the U. S. Also a little folder telling about PIPER Heidsieck tobacco. The tobacco, the pouch and mailing expenses will cost us 20 cents and we are glad to spend the money to get you to try "PIPER." We know that once you have started, you will become a permanent friend of this wonderfully wholesome, healthful and satisfying tobacco. In writing please give name of your tobacco dealer.

Sold by dealers everywhere, in all size cuts from 5c up

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, Room 1257, 111 Fifth Ave., New York

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These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Hustling man under 50, to introduce our NEW membership; $50.00 to $500.00 month, experience unnecessary. Write quick, I. L. U. 2489, Covington, Ky.

I made $50,000 in five years with a small mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, Lockport, N. Y.

Wanted—Railway postal clerks, $75.00 to $150.00 month; steady, pleasant work; write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. H-27, Rochester, N. Y.

Motormen, Conductors, Interurbans, $75 monthly. State age; experience unnecessary. Qualify now. Application, details free. Address S-170, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Ladies make shields at home. $10 per 100. Work sent prepaid to reliable women. Particulars for stamped addressed envelope. Eureka Co., Dept. 23, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Girls—Free fiber silk stockings for selling ten boxes of Face-O-Clean. Ten cents per box. Write me. G. A. Landwehr, 815 Majestic Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Ladies for home work. Nothing to sell; 25c an hour guaranteed; particulars 10c. Rankin & Dodson, 801 Oak st., Hillsdale, Pa.

Ladies—Make plain aprons at home, $6 to $9 weekly; only band and hem; full size sample apron, etc., sent on receipt of 25c silver; fold in paper. "Aprons," 792 Prospect Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—MY SPECIAL offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407, 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

Make $5 to $15 daily. Dry Cleaning and dyeing. We teach you. Particulars free. Chaney Service, Dept. 7, Canton, Ohio.

PRINTING

100 Envelopes, your name and address printed on the corner, postpaid 30 cents. Samples free. D. N. Brenelsa, Wheeler, Ind.

AGENTS.

Men of Ideas and Inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions, Patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Washington, D. C.

Notice—"Elite" Line Wardrobes, Coats, Boards, etc.; now under our control. Wonderful genius; field untouched. Hundred per cent. Sales; proven hustlers. Strong proposition. Be quick. Wayland Mercantile, Wayland, N. Y.

Agents—Hustlers Coining Money. Men and women wanted, all time or spare time. A big summer seller—concentrated soft drinks—5 gallons. Sells in homes, for church picnics, fairs, stands, etc. It's new; act quick; get your territory now; be ready for the warm weather. Write today. American Products Co., 3049 Spring St., Cincinnati, O.

HELP WANTED.

Men and women wanted for government jobs; $65 to $150 month. Parcel post and internal tax making hundreds appointments. Vacations; life jobs. "pull" unnecessary; common education sufficient. List of positions available sent free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. H-31, Rochester, N. Y.

SALESMAN WANTED.

Agents Wanted—Cash Paid Weekly to home and traveling salesmen. Permanent, regular income. Exclusive right to sell famous Stark Delicious and Stark trade-mark trees. Big money-makers. Big free outfit—wonderful Color Display Book—shows every variety in actual color, full size. Irresistible, convincing, closes sales at sight. Free trees pay expenses. Salesmen's orders biggest since our beginning, 1816. Write quick for contract and location. Stark Bros., Dansville, N. Y., N. Girard, Pa., R. R. 10, Louisiana, Mo.

FOR SALE—LANDS.

For Sale—To Settle Estate, Large Cattle, sheep ranch, eastern Wyoming; stocked and in actual operation; at bargain price. Write E. Hobart, Champaign, Ill.

Texas School Land Opening. New Allotment, three million acres, $1.50 to $5.00 per acre cash, balance 40 years, 3 per cent interest; settlement not required; advance information and map 4c postage. Buckingham Publishing Co., Dept. A-28, Houston, Texas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We pay 25c each for farmers' names. Send dime for contract. "G. Sun," Leroy, Mich.

PATENTS.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED. Free report as to patentability. Illustrated Guide Book and List of Inventions Wanted sent free. Victor J. Evans & Co., Washington, D. C.

HELP WANTED.

GOVERNMENT positions are easy to get. Write for free booklet X-1032 tells how. Write TODAY. —NOW. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

1000 Apple Trees

Equipped 120-Acre Farm ($1800)

The buildings alone are worth the price. For domestic reasons force the owner, and immediate sale will be effected at this low price; 7-room cottage with ell, barn and woodshed; pleasantly located, only a mile to smart village, etc. 1,000-tree apple orchard will prove a valuable source of income; 30 acres fields cutting 50 tons hay, pasture for 15 cows, remainder woodland; good horse, 2 cows, sheep, poultry, farming machinery, tools, etc., all included at the exceptionally low price of $1,800, part cash. Fine photo and full details, page 124, "Strout's Bargain Catalogue 57," just out, copy free. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 105, Union Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AGENTS—MAKE $100 to $300 per month easy selling our new **Triplicate Sauce Pan.** Combination of 3 different foods cooked at once on one burner, **400 Specialties**—all new and wonderful sellers. Write quick for exclusive territory and large catalog. **AMERICAN ALUMINUM MFG. CO.,** Div. 540 Lemont, Ill.

We Trust You!

and furnish everything to start you in this big money business. We send the wonderful Film-fotos Post Card Camera at once—you pay us later out of your profits. No films, plates or dark room—a complete studio in itself. Takes 5 sizes of post cards; also photo buttons.

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"snapping" people at Fairs, Bathing Beaches, Parks, Carnivals. No experience needed; nets you 5c profit on every dime. Write today for FREE particulars.

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Explains how we assist YOU in the Business as Repairman, Chauffeur, Salesman or Auto Mechanician by the DYKE NEW IDEA WORKING MODEL SYSTEM of teaching by mail at your home. Also EMPLOYMENT PLAN. Let us explain the causes of some of our students and the salaries they are receiving. Don't miss it—SEND FOR BOOKLET NOW! *Beware of imitators. We are the original and only system of its kind in the world. Not made in London.*

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BASEBALL

STARS OF THE GAME

CHRISTY MATHEWSON.

Another "old man" in the game is Christy Mathewson, the wonderful pitcher of the New York Giants. However he is still young in years. One of the highest salaried players in the country, he has, by steady habits and fortunate investments, accumulated a comfortable fortune. His sobriety and the care he has taken of himself account for his many years on the diamond.

Christy Mathewson's mother wanted him to become a preacher, but the fascination of baseball overcame any ambitions he may have had in the direction of the pulpit. He is one of the few men in the game who refuse absolutely to play ball on Sunday.

HISTORICAL COMPARISONS.

Sixty-eight years ago last Saturday the first match game of baseball on record was played. The game was between the Knickerbocker and New York baseball clubs in the Elysian fields at Hoboken, N. J. The players were members of the leading New York families, and engaged in the sport as a pastime. A bevy of town belles in the group of spectators made the occasion seem like a social function. The field was marked off into the baseball diamond so familiar today. None of the players wore masks, gloves, or protectors. It was the custom for the batter to say where he wanted the ball thrown. The pitcher, or "giver," as he was then called, delivered it with an underhand toss, according to the rules of the game. It was thought that the pitcher had an unfair advantage over the batter when he threw the ball overhand, hence the rule. The catcher stood at a safe distance behind the batter, ready to catch the ball on the bound. The rules dictated that if he caught the third strike on the first bound the batter was out; otherwise he must throw to first to put him out. Likewise, the fielders, or "scouts," were permitted to catch hits on first bound. Three outs retired the side. The team that first scored 21 runs, or "aces," regardless of the number of innings played, was accounted the winner. After the game the players resorted to one of the famous taverns of the day, where the victors had a diner at the expense of the vanquished.

Today baseball holds the nation in its grip. Presidents, statesmen, millionaires and bankers forsake their desks to attend the games. Over 30,000,000 fans pay more than $10,000,000 every season to watch the 5,000 professional ball players making up the more than 50 major and minor leagues in the United States. These athletes combined earn salaries amounting to more than $6,000,000 a season—some star players are said to receive more than $15,000 for six months' work. The outcome of games is awaited throughout the country with deeper interest than many of the grave problems that confront the government. There is hardly a school, college, university or a social club in the country that is not represented at least once on the baseball diamond during the year. There are many baseball nines made up of girls and women who can play nearly as well as their brother players in many minor leagues. Baseball is not only the national game today; it is rapidly becoming international. Wherever the United States flag flies, in the Philippines, Hawaii, Porto Rico, or Alaska there are rabid baseball fans and professional players. In the shade of the Panama pan's famous cherry trees, native university students are "lining 'em out." Coincident with the adoption of the principles of a republic, the Chinese also adopted the American game of baseball. And now comes the news that the French Athletic Association has decided to adopt baseball as a national sport. In fact, the sun never sets on baseball's kingdom.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

Monday morning, June 22, found the clubs of the three big leagues of the country in the following positions:

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Teams.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Philadelphia	34	22	
Detroit	36	25	
St. Louis	32	26	
Washington	30	27	
Boston	29	28	
Chicago	27	31	
New York	20	33	
Cleveland	20	36	

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Teams.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	31	19	
Cincinnati	31	25	
Pittsburg	26	25	
St. Louis	30	30	
Chicago	28	30	
Philadelphia	24	26	
Brooklyn	21	28	
Boston	22	30	

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Teams.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Indianapolis	30	23	
Chicago	31	25	
Baltimore	29	24	
Buffalo	27	24	
Kansas City	28	31	
Brooklyn	23	26	
Pittsburg	25	29	
St. Louis	25	35	

Nineteen states now require an examination in agriculture to be passed before a teacher may obtain a certificate to teach.

$27.00 TO $40.00 PER WEEK

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NEW SELF-HEATING IRON

MAKES ITS OWN HEAT

The "New Standard"

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE PROPOSITION

It takes women by storm. Quick, easy sales. Grandest aid to women ever invented. Entirely new. Sells almost on sight. Show 10 people—sell 8. Even 2 or 3 sales a day net you $27.00 to $40.00 a week. No experience required. No need to stop your regular work. Sell evenings. Go right into home and demonstrate. Everybody is interested. Women take as much money as men. Saves its cost every month. Women simply can't resist. Selling is almost as easy as giving them away. All year business. Field hardly touched. Every home a prospect. Not sold in stores. Sells on its merit. Right size—right weight—right price. Looks good, is good. Carry it anywhere. Iron anywhere. No stove needed. Six sales a day should be easy. Double that isn't hard work. Think of the profit. Write quick for FREE SAMPLE PROPOSITION and agents selling plan.

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